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# ***Daily Report***

## **East Asia**

**FBIS-EAS-90-058  
Monday  
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# Daily Report

## East Asia

FBIS-EAS-90-058

### CONTENTS

26 March 1990

**NOTICE TO READERS:** An \* indicates material not disseminated in electronic form.

#### INTER-ASIAN AFFAIRS

|                                                                    |   |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------|---|
| Malaysia Receives First Area Development Funds [Tokyo KYODO] ..... | 1 |
| First Asian Nuclear Cooperation Forum Opens [Tokyo KYODO] .....    | 1 |
| Conference Closes in Tokyo [Tokyo KYODO] .....                     | 2 |
| Australian Ex-POW's Seek Japanese Compensation [Tokyo KYODO] ..... | 2 |

#### NORTHEAST ASIA

##### Japan

|                                                                 |    |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------|----|
| Hashimoto, Brady Discuss SII, Monetary Issues .....             | 3  |
| Talks Begin 23 March [KYODO] .....                              | 3  |
| Joint Statement Issued [KYODO] .....                            | 3  |
| BOJ Source Hails Statement [KYODO] .....                        | 4  |
| KYODO Details Talks .....                                       | 4  |
| Hashimoto on Public Investment [KYODO] .....                    | 5  |
| Hashimoto on Currency Cooperation [KYODO] .....                 | 5  |
| BOJ To Continue Intervention [KYODO] .....                      | 5  |
| Mieno Vows To Defend Yen [KYODO] .....                          | 6  |
| Kaifu, Hashimoto Comment on Public Spending [KYODO] .....       | 6  |
| 'Final' Compromise in Satellite Dispute Reported [KYODO] .....  | 6  |
| LDP Leader: No Stores Law Repeal Timetable [KYODO] .....        | 7  |
| MITI Welcomes Supercomputer Pact With U.S. [KYODO] .....        | 7  |
| Daihatsu Set To Buy Cray Supercomputer [KYODO] .....            | 7  |
| Hitachi Claims 'Next-Generation' Computer Design [KYODO] .....  | 8  |
| Fujitsu To Support U.S. Firm's LAN System [KYODO] .....         | 8  |
| Zushi Candidates Against Military Housing Win [KYODO] .....     | 8  |
| Director General Sunada Comments on Bases Issue [Naha TV] ..... | 8  |
| Kaifu To Tour Southwest Asia in April, May [KYODO] .....        | 9  |
| No Agreement With USSR on Salmon Fishing [KYODO] .....          | 9  |
| Soviet Mission Leader Praises 'Human Factors' [KYODO] .....     | 9  |
| South Korean A-Bomb Victims Demand Apology [KYODO] .....        | 10 |
| Aviation Talks With U.K. End Without Agreement [KYODO] .....    | 10 |
| Support for Kaifu Cabinet Rises to 45 Percent [KYODO] .....     | 10 |
| Activists Opposed to Narita Expansion Hold Rally [KYODO] .....  | 10 |

##### Mongolia

|                                                                     |    |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------|----|
| Eighth Session of People's Great Hural Continues .....              | 10 |
| Draft Election Law Discussed [Ulaanbaatar International] .....      | 10 |
| Party's Leading Role Abolished [East Berlin ADN] .....              | 11 |
| Post of President Supported [Ulaanbaatar International] .....       | 11 |
| Deputies Approve Appeal to People [Ulaanbaatar International] ..... | 11 |
| P. Ochirbat Addresses Closing [Ulaanbaatar International] .....     | 12 |
| Session Ends 23 Mar [Ulaanbaatar International] .....               | 12 |
| Elections Set for June 1990 [Ulaanbaatar International] .....       | 13 |
| New Election Law Said To Favor Communist Party [Tokyo KYODO] .....  | 13 |
| Demonstrators Protest New Election Law 25 Mar [Tokyo KYODO] .....   | 13 |
| 40,000 Protesters Reported [East Berlin ADN] .....                  | 13 |
| Democratic Groups Issue Statement [Ulaanbaatar International] ..... | 14 |



|                                                 |                             |    |
|-------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------|----|
| Political Groups Discuss Constitutional Changes | [Ulaanbaatar International] | 14 |
| Democratic Party To Hold First Congress 8 Apr   | [Ulaanbaatar International] | 14 |
| New General Secretary Meets Party Activists     | [Ulaanbaatar International] | 14 |
| Youth Union Plenum Elects New First Secretary   | [Ulaanbaatar International] | 15 |
| Gombosuren Explains Party Task to Students      | [Ulaanbaatar International] | 15 |
| Deputies Meet Representatives of New Parties    | [Ulaanbaatar International] | 15 |
| Mongolian-Sino Cooperation Meeting Concludes    | [Ulaanbaatar International] | 15 |

## North Korea

|                                                 |                   |    |
|-------------------------------------------------|-------------------|----|
| Diplomatic Relations Established With Namibia   | [KCNA]            | 15 |
| Kim Yong-nam Meets With Namibian President      | [KCNA]            | 15 |
| Cambodia's Norodom Sihanouk Visits Pyongyang    |                   | 16 |
| Meets With Kim Il-song 23 Mar                   | [KCNA]            | 16 |
| Brings Gift for Kim Chong-il                    | [KCNA]            | 16 |
| Departs With Entourage 26 Mar                   | [KCNA]            | 16 |
| Health Cooperation Agreement Signed With China  | [KCNA]            | 16 |
| Anniversary of Pakistani Independence Marked    |                   | 16 |
| Dailies Celebrate Pakistan Day                  | [KCNA]            | 16 |
| Yi Chong-ok Attends Reception                   | [KCNA]            | 16 |
| Kim Il-song Greets Bangladesh President         | [KCNA]            | 17 |
| Kaifu Remarks on 'Peaceful' Japan Denounced     | [KCNA]            | 17 |
| Paper Assails Japan's Anti-Socialist Stance     | [KCNA]            | 18 |
| Continued Criticism of U.S.-ROK War Games       |                   | 18 |
| Aerial Maneuvers Denounced                      | [KCNA]            | 18 |
| KCNA Cites Afghan Official                      |                   | 18 |
| Exercises Labeled 'Offensive'                   | [KCNA]            | 19 |
| ROK Participation in 'Rimpac-90' Criticized     | [KCNA]            | 19 |
| South Buildup, Blood Drive Denounced            | [KCNA]            | 19 |
| U.S., South Should Make Moves To Ease Tensions  | [Pyongyang Radio] | 20 |
| Daily Denounces U.S. Surveillance in South      | [KCNA]            | 21 |
| Daily Condemns 'Rigmarole' of U.S. Occupation   | [KCNA]            | 21 |
| Cheney's Remarks Termed Reckless, 'Bellicose'   | [KCNA]            | 21 |
| Reported Comments of 'Governor-General' Gregg   | [KCNA]            | 22 |
| U.S. Official's Remarks on 'Threat' Denounced   | [KCNA]            | 22 |
| Professor Discusses 'Sham Evidences' of Tunnel  | [KCNA]            | 22 |
| South People Denounce U.S. for Tunnel Incident  | [KCNA]            | 23 |
| Newspaper Urges South To Accept Wall Proposal   | [KCNA]            | 23 |
| No's Remarks Seen as Call for Fascism, Division | [KCNA]            | 24 |
| Suppression of Chuche Followers Denounced       | [KCNA]            | 24 |
| ROK Student Leader Cited on Anti-U.S. Struggle  | [KCNA]            | 25 |
| Student Resistance Anniversary Marked 24 Mar    | [KCNA]            | 25 |
| Agitators, Propagandists Hold National Meeting  |                   | 25 |
| Yi Chong-ok, Others Attend                      | [KCNA]            | 25 |
| Kim Il-song Attends Session                     | [KCNA]            | 26 |
| Paper Urges Increased Role for Propagandists    | [KCNA]            | 26 |
| Kim Chong-il Contributes to Artistic Activities | [KCNA]            | 27 |
| Kim Chong-il Termed 'Great Man of Leadership'   | [KCNA]            | 27 |
| Iron Ore Production Increased 100,000 Tons      | [KCNA]            | 28 |
| Tourism in North Korea 'Developing Rapidly'     | [KCNA]            | 28 |
| Papers Urge Participation in SPA Elections      | [KCNA]            | 28 |
| Theoretical Concept of Chachusong Viewed        | [KCNA]            | 29 |
| Newspaper Advocates Confederal Reunification    | [KCNA]            | 30 |
| Visitors Laud Feats of Revolutionary Hero       | [KCNA]            | 30 |

## South Korea

|                                               |               |    |
|-----------------------------------------------|---------------|----|
| Seoul, Ulaanbaatar Establish Diplomatic Ties  | [YONHAP]      | 31 |
| Contacts Came Via Beijing                     | [Seoul Radio] | 31 |
| Gorbachev Said To Want Ties Before Year's End | [Seoul TV]    | 31 |
| Diplomatic Ties to USSR Officially Proposed   | [YONHAP]      | 31 |



|                                                   |                          |    |
|---------------------------------------------------|--------------------------|----|
| No Tae-u Visit to Moscow Possible Within Year     | [YONHAP]                 | 32 |
| Diplomat Optimistic on Normalization of Ties      | [YONHAP]                 | 32 |
| Foreign Minister Comments on USSR Relations       | [YONHAP]                 | 33 |
| Minister Pak Says Time Needed for USSR Ties       | [Seoul TV]               | 33 |
| Pak Chol-on Warns Against 'Hasty Conclusions'     | [CHUNGANG ILBO 25 Mar]   | 33 |
| Kim-Pak 'Struggle' Reported in Moscow Talks       | [THE KOREA TIMES 25 Mar] | 34 |
| Kim Yong-sam Interviewed by Soviet Magazine       | [Moscow International]   | 35 |
| Dailies Assess Effects of Kim-Gorbachev Talks     |                          | 35 |
| TONG-A ILBO 23 Mar                                |                          | 35 |
| KYONGHYANG SINMUN 23 Mar                          |                          | 36 |
| Paper Urges 'Prudent' Approach Toward Moscow      | [CHUNGANG ILBO 22 Mar]   | 37 |
| 'Sober' Assessment in Diplomatic Actions Urged    | [THE KOREA TIMES 24 Mar] | 38 |
| Moscow-Shanghai-Seoul Air Route Planned           | [YONHAP]                 | 39 |
| Moscow-Seoul Flight Postponed                     | [THE KOREA TIMES 25 Mar] | 39 |
| Meeting on ROK-Soviet Economic Cooperation Held   | [YONHAP]                 | 39 |
| Soviet Banker Discusses Financial Exchanges       | [YONHAP]                 | 40 |
| Visiting Soviet Invites Businessmen to USSR       | [YONHAP]                 | 40 |
| Soviets, Businessmen Conclude Trade Deals         | [YONHAP]                 | 40 |
| Annual Handball Exchanges With USSR Planned       | [THE KOREA TIMES 25 Mar] | 41 |
| Soviet Academician Reviews Reunification Issue    | [Seoul TV]               | 41 |
| TASS Reporter Witnesses Anti-Tank Barriers        | [CHOSON ILBO 21 Mar]     | 41 |
| Development Bank Opens Office in Budapest         | [YONHAP]                 | 42 |
| Korea Achieves Diplomatic Goal in East Europe     | [THE KOREA TIMES 24 Mar] | 42 |
| EC Commission Vice President Visits Seoul         | [THE KOREA TIMES 25 Mar] | 43 |
| Opens EC Mission 26 Mar                           | [YONHAP]                 | 43 |
| Finnish Business Mission To Arrive in Seoul       | [YONHAP]                 | 43 |
| Chinese, Korean Groups To Expand Cooperation      | [YONHAP]                 | 44 |
| Japan Agrees in Principle on Korean Residents     | [YONHAP]                 | 44 |
| Former Prime Minister Nakasone Arrives in Seoul   | [Tokyo KYODO]            | 45 |
| UN Command Accepts Tunnel Inspection Offer        | [Seoul Radio]            | 45 |
| UN Command Recommends Secretaries' Meeting        | [YONHAP]                 | 45 |
| DPRK Proposes Joint 'Concrete Wall' Investigation | [YONHAP]                 | 45 |
| Two ROK Frigates To Join Rimpac Exercise          | [YONHAP]                 | 46 |
| Participation in Rimpac Exercise Analyzed         | [THE KOREA TIMES 25 Mar] | 46 |
| Prosecution Seeks Parole for North Korean Agent   | [YONHAP]                 | 47 |
| * New Roles Seen for 'Think Tanks'                | [CHUNGANG ILBO 15 Jan]   | 47 |

## SOUTHEAST ASIA

### Burma

|                                                  |                 |    |
|--------------------------------------------------|-----------------|----|
| Official Discusses Foreign Interference in Polls | [AFP]           | 49 |
| Kachin Insurgents Attack Ferry Boat 21 Mar       | [Rangoon Radio] | 49 |
| Mon Insurgents Launch Attack on Ye Town 22 Mar   | [Rangoon Radio] | 49 |
| Correction to Saw Maung Meets Malaysian Official |                 | 49 |

### Brunei, Malaysia & Singapore

#### Malaysia

|                                                  |                              |    |
|--------------------------------------------------|------------------------------|----|
| Mahathir Coalition Said Winner in By-Election    | [AFP]                        | 50 |
| Labor Ministry Renamed Human Resources Ministry  | [NEW STRAITS TIMES 16 Mar]   | 50 |
| Minister Speaks on Espionage Activities in Johor | [Kuala Lumpur International] | 50 |
| 8.5 Percent Economic Growth in 1989 Reported     | [BERNAMA]                    | 50 |

#### Singapore

|                                                  |                            |    |
|--------------------------------------------------|----------------------------|----|
| Australian Officer Reaffirms Regional Commitment | [Singapore Radio]          | 51 |
| Foreign Minister Calls Ties With Malaysia Good   | [BERNAMA]                  | 51 |
| Goh Chok Tong Meets British Defense Chief        | [Singapore Radio]          | 51 |
| Daily Views Chatchai's Plan on Refugee Camps     | [THE STRAITS TIMES 19 Mar] | 51 |



|                                                              |    |
|--------------------------------------------------------------|----|
| Telecommunication Agreement Signed With Thailand [AFP] ..... | 52 |
| Trade Union To Start Private Radio Station [AFP] .....       | 52 |

### Cambodia

|                                                                                  |    |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----|
| Hun Sen Makes Appeal for International Aid [Phnom Penh Radio] .....              | 53 |
| Hun Sen Confers Medals on Units in Battambang [SPK] .....                        | 54 |
| Radio Reports Reduced Enemy Activity in March [Phnom Penh Radio] .....           | 54 |
| Sihanouk Beijing Briefing to Diplomats Reported .....                            | 54 |
| Installment One [Radio VODK] .....                                               | 54 |
| Installment Two [Radio VODK] .....                                               | 55 |
| Installment Three [Radio VODK] .....                                             | 56 |
| Sihanouk Visits DPRK's Kim Il-song 23 Mar [Radio VOK] .....                      | 56 |
| Sihanouk To Stay in Beijing for 'Time Being' [AFP] .....                         | 56 |
| Khmer Rouge Displays Three Vietnamese Soldiers [Bangkok THE NATION 25 Mar] ..... | 56 |
| VONADK Reports on Military Activities .....                                      | 57 |
| Troops Routed 13 Mar .....                                                       | 57 |
| 9 Killed, Wounded .....                                                          | 57 |
| 260 Troops Killed 16-18 Mar .....                                                | 57 |
| Troops Flee 19 Mar .....                                                         | 57 |
| 100 Casualties 19 Mar .....                                                      | 58 |
| 300 Casualties 21 Mar .....                                                      | 58 |
| Regiment Attacked 21-23 Mar .....                                                | 58 |
| 100 Students Reportedly Defect to Resistance [Radio VONADK] .....                | 58 |

### Indonesia

|                                                             |    |
|-------------------------------------------------------------|----|
| Talks Held With U.S. Over Textile Embargo [ANTARA] .....    | 58 |
| British Defense Official Offers Weapons Sale [ANTARA] ..... | 59 |
| Foreign Ministry Hails Namibian Independence [ANTARA] ..... | 59 |

### Laos

|                                                                        |    |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------|----|
| Kaysone Phomvihane Delivers Party Rally Speech [Vientiane Radio] ..... | 59 |
| Leaders Lay Wreaths at Unknown Soldier Monument [KPL] .....            | 65 |
| Korean Party Greets Founding Anniversary [KPL] .....                   | 65 |
| Leaders Receive Outgoing Australian Ambassador [KPL] .....             | 66 |

### Philippines

|                                                                                     |    |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----|
| U.S. Officials Implicated in Marcos Deals [Manila Radio] .....                      | 66 |
| Aquino on Galido's Expose, Other Issues [Manila Radio] .....                        | 66 |
| Reportage Continues on Galido's Coup Disclosure .....                               | 67 |
| Galido Denies Implicating U.S. [Manila Radio] .....                                 | 67 |
| Aquino 'Convinced' U.S. Not Involved [Manila Radio] .....                           | 67 |
| Congressman Views Impact on Talks [Manila Radio] .....                              | 68 |
| De Villa, Ramos Deny U.S. Role [Manila Radio] .....                                 | 68 |
| Ramos To Study Statement [Manila Radio] .....                                       | 68 |
| AF Official on U.S. Policy [Manila Radio] .....                                     | 68 |
| Aquino To Detail Bases Stand After Talks [MANILA STANDARD 24 Mar] .....             | 69 |
| Troops Deployed Near Bases in Pampanga, Tarlac [THE MANILA CHRONICLE 26 Mar] .....  | 70 |
| Tighter Security Reported in Angeles City [Manila Radio] .....                      | 70 |
| Communists To Step Up Attacks on U.S. Personnel [Manila Radio] .....                | 70 |
| Senate Urges Aquino To Recognize Namibia [Quezon City Radio] .....                  | 71 |
| Aquino Addresses Army on Priorities, Assistance [THE MANILA CHRONICLE 23 Mar] ..... | 71 |
| Enrile Prepared To Give Up Presidential Ambition [Quezon City Radio] .....          | 71 |
| Military Lifts Red Alert; Situation 'Normal' [MANILA BULLETIN 24 Mar] .....         | 71 |
| Board Acquits General Sotelo of Graft Charges [Quezon City Radio] .....             | 72 |
| Solonga Demands Harsh Penalty for Coup Plotters [Baguio City Radio] .....           | 72 |
| Businessman Charged With Possession of Firearms [Manila Radio] .....                | 72 |
| Military Slayings Signal Communist Offensive [Manila Radio] .....                   | 72 |
| Two Military Supporters of Aguinaldo Relieved [Manila Radio] .....                  | 72 |



## Thailand

|                                                                        |    |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------|----|
| Sources Say U.S. To Send Khmer Nonlethal Aid [THE NATION 23 Mar]       | 73 |
| Article on SRV Ties on Eve of Chawalit Visit [THE NATION 26 Mar]       | 73 |
| Chawalit Departs for One-Day Visit to Hanoi [AFP]                      | 73 |
| Thai Overtures to SRV, PRC on Cambodia Noted [AFP]                     | 74 |
| PRC Justice Minister Arrives for Visit 21 Mar [XING XIAN RIBAO 22 Mar] | 75 |
| Malaysia's Mahathir Arrives for Visit 24 Mar [Bangkok Radio]           | 75 |
| Comments on Neutral Camp Plan [THE NATION 25 Mar]                      | 75 |
| Meeting on Refugee Camps Ends Inconclusively [THE NATION 20 Mar]       | 76 |
| Army Wants Refugee Camps Inside Cambodia [THE NATION 23 Mar]           | 76 |
| Kraisak Churnhawan Defends Neutral Camp Proposal [BANGKOK POST 24 Mar] | 77 |
| Result of Princess' Visit to Laos Examined [THE NATION 26 Mar]         | 78 |
| Nigerians Face Visa Ban as Drug Arrests Mount [BANGKOK POST 19 Mar]    | 79 |
| Editorial Views War on Drugs, Burma Meeting [BANGKOK POST 19 Mar]      | 79 |
| Chawalit Declines To Clarify Political Plans [THE NATION 20 Mar]       | 80 |
| Chawalit Announces Plan To Run for House Seat [THE NATION 25 Mar]      | 80 |

## Vietnam

|                                                                    |    |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------|----|
| Thai Army Delegation Visits; Cambodia Discussed                    | 81 |
| Talks With Doan Khue [Hanoi International]                         | 81 |
| Meets Do Muoi, Nguyen Co Thach [Hanoi Radio]                       | 82 |
| Nguyen Co Thach on Cambodia [AFP]                                  | 82 |
| Radio Views Current Situation of Khmer Rouge [Hanoi International] | 82 |
| Laos' Kaysone Phomvihane Speaks on Renovation [VNA]                | 83 |
| Phan Anh Speaks at Symposium on Democracy [TAP CHI CONG SAN Feb]   | 83 |
| Vung Tau-Con Dao To Set Up Veterans Group [Hanoi Radio]            | 84 |
| Khanh Hoa To Establish Veterans' Associations [Hanoi Radio]        | 85 |
| International Seminar on Hoi An Town Opens [VNA]                   | 85 |
| Vo Chi Cong, Do Muoi Greet Mongolian Leaders [VNA]                 | 85 |
| Youth Union Functions Mark 1990 Anniversaries [Hanoi Radio]        | 85 |
| Fifth Students Congress To Be Held This Year [Hanoi Radio]         | 85 |
| Lack of Capital Hurts Plan for Resettlement [Hanoi Radio]          | 86 |

## AUSTRALASIA

### Australia

|                                                          |    |
|----------------------------------------------------------|----|
| Reportage on Federal Election Results                    | 87 |
| Trend in Election Noted [Melbourne International]        | 87 |
| 'Inconsistent Result' Reported [Melbourne International] | 87 |
| Election Outcome 'in Balance' [Melbourne International]  | 88 |
| Hawke, Peacock Express Confidence [AFP]                  | 88 |
| Peacock Sees Hung Parliament [Melbourne International]   | 89 |
| Conservative Merger 'Imperative' [AFP]                   | 89 |
| Haines Fails in House Seat Bid [Melbourne International] | 90 |
| Five Marginal Seats Hold Key [Melbourne International]   | 90 |



### Malaysia Receives First Area Development Funds

OW2003091390 Tokyo KYODO in English 0805 GMT  
20 Mar 90

[By Yutaka Negishi and Kamatchy Sappani]

[Text] Kuala Lumpur, March 20 KYODO—More than two years after it was unveiled with a lot of fanfare, the ASEAN-Japan Development Fund (AJDF) has been put into action with Malaysia taking the first chunk of the 2 billion dollar low interest loans. Negotiations on implementation of the loans, however, are dragging on for Thailand, Indonesia, and the Philippines.

Singapore and Brunei, the two richest countries of the six-member Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN), have not applied for loans.

"The fund is successful in terms of response from local entrepreneurs," said Nik Ibrahim Nik Abdullah, general executive of Malaysia's Development Bank, a government institution.

"The fund will be finished this year. We don't have to wait until 1991," he added. "Japan should consider extending more money."

The fund, the largest source of loans ever offered by Japan to developing countries, was unveiled in December 1987 when then Prime Minister Noboru Takeshita visited Manila to attend a summit meeting of ASEAN. The loans, provided by Japan's Overseas Economic Cooperation Fund (OECF) and the Export-Import Bank of Japan, are intended for small and medium-scale industries in the region, the fastest growing economic bloc in the world.

Malaysia can use up to 330 million dollars of the 2 billion dollars offered in the fund. And the money comes at the right time for this country, according to an OECF official.

"The government is now fully aware of the importance of small and medium-sized enterprises for industrial development," said Kei Hara, chief of the OECF's Kuala Lumpur office. "The fund comes exactly when Malaysians need it," he added.

Hara said Malaysia, compared with some other ASEAN countries, has more expertise in screening and processing project loans to be applied under the ASEAN-Japan scheme. Whether the money comes at the right time or not, it is the interest rate that counts more for borrowers.

"The attraction of this scheme is the interest rate—6.5 percent a year—which (local business operators) cannot get from any scheme or any bank," Ibrahim said. "The interest rate is fixed and they don't have to worry about its ups and downs and they don't have to worry about (fluctuations) of foreign exchange," he added.

Nordin Kadir, chairman of a fishing firm in Kuantan, 300 kilometers east of here, is happy with the 300,000 ringgit loan he has taken from the fund.

"Friends at the Agricultural Bank told me about the fund and the interest rate is much lower than the 8.5 percent to 9 percent on loans from local commercial banks," he said. "I didn't know where the money comes from," he added. Kadir said he will use the money to help build a 96-ton deep-sea fishing boat which will cost him 450,000 ringgit. AJDF loans, however, so far remain unused in all other ASEAN countries.

Much of the delay is caused by the choice of intermediary financial institutions, which will bear the foreign exchange risk, and the level of the respective countries' industrial development, informed sources here said. Indonesia and the Philippines have not yet chosen the institutions to disburse the funds.

Thailand has finished that process but has yet to complete negotiations with the Japanese aid agency. Indonesia has completed negotiations but has yet to sign the loan agreement with the Japanese Government, according to the sources.

The Malaysian Government has agreed to bear the foreign exchange risk, but financial intermediaries in Thailand are asking for greater handling charges to cover the risk which may result from the yen's appreciation, and this will push up the final interest rate for loan users, the sources added. Negotiations on AJDF loan implementation have not even started for Singapore and Brunei, an oil-rich sultanate in Borneo.

### First Asian Nuclear Cooperation Forum Opens

OW1203075090 Tokyo KYODO in English 0701 GMT  
12 Mar 90

[Text] Tokyo, March 12 (KYODO)—Japan intends to take initiative in the promotion of nuclear power cooperation in Asia, Japan's science and technology minister told a gathering of senior Asian atomic energy officials Monday.

Tomoji Oshima, state minister in charge of the Science and Technology Agency, made the pledge in an opening address to the First International Conference for Nuclear Cooperation in Asia, sponsored by Japan's Atomic Energy Commission, an advisory body to the prime minister.

Representatives from China, Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines, South Korea, Thailand, and Japan are participating in the two-day meeting.

Oshima said Japan, which has so far helped nuclear power cooperation mainly through exchanges of nuclear specialists, intends to promote cooperation further to ensure effective use of the region's limited resources.

The Japan Atomic Industrial Forum, a trade group affiliated to the Ministry of International Trade and Industry, has sent missions to the participating countries over the past two years to sound out ways of how Japan can apply its technology and financial assistance in the field of atomic energy, conference officials said.



In Monday morning's session, Djali Ahimsa, director general of Indonesia's Atomic Energy Agency, spoke of the present status of nuclear energy development in his country, and Chen Zhaobo, vice president of the China National Nuclear Industry Corporation, spoke about China's future nuclear energy plans.

Ahimsa confirmed that Indonesia has asked for Japanese Official Development Assistance (ODA) to conduct a feasibility study on the site for a planned nuclear power plant in Java.

Indonesia, however, has also asked the United States and France to assist with the feasibility study and has not yet decided which country will carry it out, Ahimsa said. Government officials said that while Japan cannot provide ODA for building a nuclear plant abroad, the aid can be used for feasibility studies.

Chen said China is steadily building nuclear power plants by its own efforts and is actively applying radio-isotope and radiation technology in the industrial, agricultural and medical fields.

### Conference Closes in Tokyo

*OW1303225190 Tokyo KYODO in English 1341 GMT  
13 Mar 90*

[Text] Tokyo, March 13 KYODO—A gathering of senior Asian atomic energy officials closed a two-day session Tuesday with a pledge to hold the conference annually and explore regional cooperation for the development of safe uses for nuclear power officials said.

In the first international conference for nuclear cooperation in Asia, Japan suggested the region jointly develop experimental atomic reactors. Japan also proposed cooperation in the development of radiation techniques to reduce damage to agricultural products and to cure uterine cancer, which is common in women in the region, officials said.

Participants from China, South Korea, Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines, Thailand and Japan called for the training of safety specialists who can help insure the safety of nuclear power, the officials said. Many nations urged regional cooperation to promote public acceptance of nuclear power citing growing criticism following the Chernobyl Nuclear Power Plant accident in the Soviet Union in 1986, they said.

The group agreed the first step toward regional cooperation programs should include such things as financial burden-sharing and coordination of goals, they added. Japan will

face the task of securing financial support, including governmental official development assistance (ODA), officials of the Science and Technology Agency said.

On Monday, participating nations lectured on the status of nuclear energy development in their countries. The conference was sponsored by Japan's Atomic Energy Commission, advisory body to the prime minister.

The Japan Atomic Industrial Forum, a trade group affiliated with the Ministry of International Trade and Industry, has sought ways Japan could contribute technology and financial assistance to the field of atomic energy and has sent missions to the participating nations during the past two years.

The next meeting, expected by March 1991, has not been set officials said.

### Australian Ex-POW's Seek Japanese Compensation

*OW1203144290 Tokyo KYODO in English 1327 GMT  
12 Mar 90*

[Text] Sydney, March 12 (KYODO)—David Barrett, leader of a group of Australian prisoners-of-war of the former Japanese Imperial Army during World War II and their bereaved families, left here Monday for Geneva on the first leg of a campaign tour to seek more Japanese compensation for past ordeals. Barrett is the chairman of a committee in Queensland of 22,000 former Australian soldiers held captive by the Japanese and their bereaved relatives.

The committee said the Australian prisoners were tortured and put to forced labor by the now defunct Japanese Army in concentration camps in Singapore and elsewhere, as well as at the site of the construction of a Thai-Burma bridge. An estimated 8,000 of them died as a result of the maltreatment, it says.

Japan has paid compensation money to the former Australian POWs under the 1952 San Francisco Peace Treaty, but the amounts are limited, it says.

Japan, which now enjoys greater economic prosperity than before, should pay a life indemnity of 20 Australian dollars (about 2,260 yen) to each former prisoner per day, the committee claims. Barrett will make stopovers in Canada and Britain en route to Geneva to make preparations for pushing the appeal at the United Nations headquarters together with other former POWs there.

The appeal is to be presented to the U.N. Human Rights Committee on March 20, the committee says.

Barrett is scheduled to arrive in Osaka on March 26, and go to Tokyo to visit the Foreign Ministry and the Health and Welfare Ministry to make the appeal, the committee officials said.



## Japan

### Hashimoto, Brady Discuss SII, Monetary Issues

#### Talks Begin 23 March

OW2403001090 Tokyo KYODO in English 2305 GMT  
23 Mar 90

[By Shiro Yoneyama]

[Text] Los Angeles, California, March 23 KYODO—Japanese Finance Minister Ryutaro Hashimoto opened talks with U.S. Treasury Secretary Nicholas Brady here Friday on global economic and monetary issues. The meeting at a hotel near Los Angeles International Airport took place amid gyrations on the Tokyo Stock Exchange and a slide in the yen's value in foreign exchange markets.

David Mulford, U.S. treasury undersecretary for international affairs, told a small group of Japanese reporters that Brady and Hashimoto will also discuss the Structural Impediments Initiative (SII) aimed at removing impediments to trade and investment in both countries. The Departments of the Treasury and State and the U.S. Trade Representative's Office cochair the U.S. delegation to the SII dialogue with Japan. As part of the SII exercise, the U.S. is calling on Japan to boost public works spending to 10 percent of its gross national product (GNP) from the 6 percent range in recent years.

An informal high-level SII meeting in Virginia on Tuesday led to nowhere, according to American participants in the meeting. The two countries will hold a formal session, the fourth in a series, in Washington on April 2-3 just before producing an interim report. Tokyo and Washington will follow up the initial report with a final SII report in July to facilitate structural changes in both economies.

After enjoying a brief dip in the hotel pool with Brady, Mulford also said prior to the Japan-U.S. financial talks that Brady and Hashimoto will also cover a planned boost in capital resources of the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD) as well as exchange and interest rates. Brady declined comment as he emerged from the pool and took an elevator to his executive suite.

Japan proposed a meeting between Hashimoto and Brady earlier this month when former Prime Minister and Finance Minister Noboru Takeshita met with Brady, U.S. officials said. A Treasury Department spokeswoman said, "We have no plans of issuing a statement" on Brady's talks with Hashimoto which she said were to last at least four hours. A senior Japanese official withheld comment on whether a statement will be issued or not.

Japanese officials voiced concern about the yen's steep decline in value against the U.S. dollar in recent weeks despite repeated market interventions by Japanese and U.S. monetary authorities.

Mulford also told the reporters that Brady and Hashimoto will discuss an upcoming meeting of Group of Seven (G-7) finance ministers and Central Bank governors in Paris on April 7.

Hashimoto is slated to urge the U.S. to rally behind the Japanese effort to raise Japan's IMF standing in terms of national quotas from fifth to second after the U.S. in view of the nation's growing economic prowess.

#### Joint Statement Issued

OW2403102490 Tokyo KYODO in English 0841 GMT  
24 Mar 90

[By Shiro Yoneyama]

[Text] Los Angeles, California, March 23 KYODO—Japan and the United States Friday reaffirmed their commitment to cooperation in foreign exchange markets but stopped short of pledging specific efforts to prop up the value of the yen against the dollar. The agreement emerged in five hours of talks between Finance Minister Ryutaro Hashimoto and Treasury Secretary Nicholas Brady at a hotel here. The two leaders also discussed other multilateral and bilateral issues, including gyrations on the Tokyo Stock Exchange and progress in the Structural Impediments Initiative (SII).

In a brief joint statement, the two leaders said they "discussed developments in global financial markets, and agreed to keep those developments under review. "In addition, they reaffirmed their commitment to economic policy coordination, including cooperation in the exchange markets," the statement said.

Hashimoto said at a news conference that he expressed Japan's deep concern about the yen's sharp fall against the dollar in his lengthy talks with Brady. "Secretary Brady's reaction was not totally negative" to his assessment, Hashimoto said, adding Japanese and U.S. monetary authorities will continue to intervene in the foreign exchange markets to bring stability to yen-dollar exchange rates.

Brady, at a separate news conference, declined to comment on the Japanese minister's view that the dollar is too high against the yen. "I stressed the urgency of action in all of the six areas" in the SII dialogue, Brady told reporters.

These areas include a boost in Japanese public works spending as a way to remove or change structural barriers to trade and investment in Japan.

Mindful of Prime Minister Toshiki Kaifu's trouble in the Diet over his Palm Springs meeting with President George Bush early this month, Hashimoto repeatedly said at his news conference that his Los Angeles trip did



not focus on public works spending or the SII per se. Kaifu returned from the California meeting with Bush on March 2-3, finding himself in an awkward position with angry Japanese legislators about an alleged political commitment to make progress in the SII talks.

"Naturally, I had suspected the U.S. would raise the issue (greater public works spending)," Hashimoto said. "And they did."

Brady insisted that the meeting with Hashimoto was the latest in a series of talks with other Group of Seven (G-7) major industrial countries ahead of a meeting of G-7 finance ministers and central bank governors in Paris on April 6-7. The G-7 groups the U.S., Japan, West Germany, France, Italy, Britain, and Canada.

Commenting on dramatic plunges on the Tokyo Stock Exchange, Brady said, "what we've seen is important." But he added that other markets have been generally stable. He said he talked with Hashimoto on ramifications of events in Eastern Europe which is awaiting additional financial and technical cooperation from the U.S., Japan, and Western Europe. Brady said anti-Japan legislation now before Congress is "entirely counterproductive" to a "global partnership" the two countries have forged through such joint efforts as economic aid to Panama and Nicaragua.

The joint statement by Hashimoto and Brady said the two men also discussed an increase in capital resources of the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and the projected European Bank for Reconstruction and Development.

### **BOJ Source Hails Statement**

*OW2403102790 Tokyo KYODO in English 0806 GMT 24 Mar 90*

[Text] Tokyo, March 24 KYODO—A Bank of Japan [BOJ] source welcomed a statement Saturday issued after a five-hour meeting in Los Angeles of the Japanese and U.S. finance ministers, which the source said reconfirmed that the commitment to policy coordination among the Group of Seven (G-7) major industrial nations remains strong. The source said it expects the joint statement to help brush off market speculation that the cooperative framework of the G-7 nations has somewhat weakened recently.

Japanese Finance Minister Ryutaro Hashimoto and U.S. Treasury Secretary Nicholas Brady met Friday at a hotel near Los Angeles International Airport to discuss mainly currency and other monetary issues.

While praising the reaffirmation of bilateral cooperation under the G-7 policy coordination system, the central bank source still expressed concern about future currency movements. Financial analysts here said currency markets might interpret the contents of the statement as a reflection of the two nations' acceptance of the present yen-dollar exchange rate. The analysts pointed out that the statement has not included a firm commitment to

fighting the higher U.S. currency. The source also said it is unpredictable how currency markets will react to the statement next week.

The Bank of Japan will continue coordinated market intervention to halt the yen's unabated decline against the U.S. dollar, the source said. The dollar ended Tokyo currency dealings this week at 155.07 yen Friday, the yen's lowest closing level in more than three years.

### **KYODO Details Talks**

*OW2503045890 Tokyo KYODO in English 0403 GMT 25 Mar 90*

[By Shiro Yoneyama]

[Text] Los Angeles, California, March 24 KYODO—Japanese Finance Minister Ryutaro Hashimoto left for home Saturday after failing to win a new, firmer commitment from the United States to help fortify the yen's strength against the dollar. His only souvenir from his 24-hour trip to the West Coast was a two-paragraph joint statement that his American counterpart, Treasury Secretary Nicholas Brady, reluctantly agreed to issue at the end of the five-hour talks at a hotel here. The statement said the two "reaffirmed their commitment to economic policy coordination, including cooperation in the exchange markets."

But this statement does not set forth anything new. Instead, it is almost identical in substance to departure remarks that Prime Minister Toshiki Kaifu and President George Bush made jointly after two days of talks in Palm Springs on March 2-3.

In addition, the Japanese and English versions of the new statement were slightly different. The Japanese version said the two "discussed developments in global financial markets and agreed to carefully keep these developments under review." The English version omitted the word, "carefully," a reflection of strong Japanese eagerness to seize every opportunity to calm the volatile stock and foreign exchange markets in Tokyo.

Brady, a longtime investment banker, first balked at Japan's request to issue a joint statement with Hashimoto, asserting that there was no overriding reason for it to be issued at this time despite the gyrations in the Japanese stock, money and bond markets. "Where has the money gone?" a senior Japanese official quoted Brady as asking Hashimoto about the funds which have fled the Tokyo stock market in recent weeks and caused near historic plunges.

Brady's spokeswoman repeatedly had assured both American and Japanese reporters before the meeting that Brady had no plan to issue a statement on the talks. A senior Treasury Department official said the Los Angeles meeting was part of Brady's continuing dialogue with other Group of Seven (G-7) partners in preparation for a top-level G-7 meeting in Paris on April 6-7. In the



end, Brady relented, and he and Hashimoto read the statement at separate news conferences.

Missing from the hastily prepared joint statement—in either language—was a reference to the sensitive question of U.S. interest rates. Asked about them at his press conference, Brady replied: "We discussed all matters of international policy coordination, including currency markets, interest rates," trade surplus, the deficit and other matters.

Hashimoto and Brady told reporters they talked about the Structural Impediments Initiative (SII), an increase in financial resources of the International Monetary Fund (IMF), and the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development, among other subjects.

Brady said he emphasized the need for urgent action in six areas, including an increase in Japan's spending on public works, in the SII talks with Japan.

Hashimoto refused to give in to a U.S. request for a boost in Japanese public works spending, which is on a U.S. list of "suggestions" as part of the SII dialogue designed to remove structural barriers to trade and investment in Japan. "It was the main theme for the U.S.," acknowledged a high-ranking senior Finance Ministry official. He asserted, however, that the Japanese Diet, or parliament, has not started deliberations on a new budget program. He said Japan will not make any meaningful concessions on infrastructure spending before the two countries write a mid-term SII report, due out in mid-April.

Japanese sources said Brady reported to Hashimoto on his recent trip to Paris, Rome, London and Frankfurt, where ramifications of events in Eastern Europe were the main source of concern. Hashimoto, in turn, related to Brady a sentiment in the Japanese currency market that the turbulence in Lithuania was partly responsible for the dollar's surge in value against the yen.

Brady said he also called for early resolution of trade disputes between the U.S. and Japan to prevent them from disrupting a "global partnership," championed by Bush and Kaifu as recently as their talks near here earlier this month. The treasury secretary specifically mentioned economic aid to Nicaragua and Panama as an area where Tokyo and Washington can cooperate to maximize their joint efforts.

#### **Hashimoto on Public Investment**

*OW2503180690 Tokyo KYODO in English 1244 GMT  
25 Mar 90*

[Text] Tokyo, March 25 KYODO—Japan will indicate a specific target figure for increasing public project investments in a report this July in response to a U.S. request in the current bilateral talks on structural impediments to trade and investment, Finance Minister Ryutaro Hashimoto suggested Sunday. Hashimoto made the remark upon returning from Los Angeles, where he held

a hurriedly arranged meeting with U.S. Secretary of Treasury Nicholas Brady on the trade issue.

The U.S. request for a Japanese increase in public investment from the present 6.7 percent of gross national product to 10 percent in three to five years' time was one of the key subjects taken up at the meeting. Hashimoto was understood to have refrained from making a clear commitment to Brady, saying the matter could not be incorporated in a midterm report Japan is to issue in April on the Structural Impediments Initiative (SII) talks. The finance minister told reporters, however, that Japan will express its "final conclusion" in the conclusive SII report due in July. Hashimoto did not indicate how big the target increase in public investment to be incorporated in the July report might be. But he added that the report will show an expansion in the long-term plan on public project works related to social welfare.

#### **Hashimoto on Currency Cooperation**

*OW2603150590 Tokyo KYODO in English 1407 GMT  
26 Mar 90*

[Text] Tokyo, March 26 KYODO—Finance Minister Ryutaro Hashimoto stressed Monday that the Japanese and U.S. currency authorities are maintaining cooperation, to stabilize exchange rates.

He was replying to a question at a meeting of the House of Representatives Finance Committee Monday night about reports that the two countries' currency authorities differ in their interpretation of an "appropriate" yen-dollar exchange rate level. Hashimoto said he and U.S. Treasury Secretary Nicholas Brady agreed that the foreign exchange rates should reflect the fundamentals of the countries concerned.

#### **BOJ To Continue Intervention**

*OW2603034090 Tokyo KYODO in English 0240 GMT  
26 Mar 90*

[Text] Tokyo, March 26 KYODO—The Bank of Japan [BOJ] will continue intervention to support the faltering yen against the U.S. dollar in accordance with a statement issued after weekend talks between Japanese and U.S. finance ministers, a sources at the Japanese central bank said Monday. The source voiced strong dissatisfaction with the yen's continued slide in currency markets, saying it is inconsistent with Japan's strong economic fundamentals.

In Tokyo on Monday morning, the dollar resumed its climb against the yen due to a perception among market participants that the meeting between Finance Minister Ryutaro Hashimoto and U.S. Treasury Secretary Nicholas Brady did not produce any specific measure to stem the yen's fall.

In a brief statement issued after their talks in Los Angeles, Hashimoto and Brady said they "reaffirmed their commitment to economic policy coordination, including cooperation in the exchange markets." The



dollar opened at 155.65 yen in Tokyo on Monday, up 0.58 yen from Friday's close, and rose to 156.10 yen momentarily in mid-morning trading.

The source indicated that specific measures other than intervention might be discussed at a meeting of the Group of Seven (G-7) industrial nations expected in early April in Paris. "The (Hashimoto-Brady) statement is a bilateral one. Foreign exchange policies as a whole will be taken up at a meeting of finance ministers and central bank governors from the G-7," he said.

### **Mieno Vows To Defend Yen**

*OW2603044690 Tokyo KYODO in English 0356 GMT  
26 Mar 90*

[Text] Tokyo, March 26 KYODO—Bank of Japan [BOJ] Governor Yasushi Mieno vowed Monday to defend the yen's value under the framework of policy coordination with other major industrial nations. Mieno told a Diet Budget Committee that the Japanese central bank will continue its efforts to keep the Japanese currency at a level which reflects Japan's strong economic fundamentals.

Asked to comment on the possible impact of the weaker yen on Japanese direct investment abroad, he said there has been no substantial change in the trend in such investment. Answering an opposition questioner, Mieno said that though Japan's external surpluses are on the decline, there has been no change in the supply-demand situation surrounding the Japanese currency. Despite the BOJ's increase in its official discount rate by a full percentage point to 5.25 percent last week, the yen has continued falling against the dollar.

Mieno said the latest discount rate hike was not made solely out of consideration of currency markets. "We've decided on the rate increase on the basis of comprehensive factors. Currency rates are decided not only by interest rates, but also by various other factors," he said.

### **Kaifu, Hashimoto Comment on Public Spending**

*OW2603063890 Tokyo KYODO in English 0541 GMT  
26 Mar 90*

[Text] Tokyo, March 26 KYODO—Prime Minister Toshiki Kaifu said Monday he hopes to arrive at a compromise with the United States over U.S. demands to boost public works expenditures to 10 percent of Japan's gross national product (GNP). "The United States is requesting a quantitative change, Japan is considering a qualitative change," Kaifu said in a brief exchange with reporters in the Diet. "We hope to reach some kind of compromise," Kaifu said.

Japan's spending on public works is one of the areas targeted by the U.S. in negotiations on removing barriers to trade and investment, called the Structural Impediments Initiative (SII) talks. At present public investment represents about 6.7 percent of GNP in Japan. The Finance Ministry favors increasing spending on housing,

parks, sewers, and other amenities rather than making a rigid commitment that would reduce flexibility in fiscal planning.

Finance Minister Ryutaro Hashimoto indicated Sunday that Japan intends to include specific targets for public project investments in a five-year plan to be spelled out in the fiscal 1991 budget. The item is expected to be included in a final report on SII talks slated for July.

Hashimoto made the comment after returning from a meeting in Los Angeles with U.S. Treasury Secretary Nicholas Brady. The two men touched on SII during their hastily arranged talks on economic policy coordination.

### **'Final' Compromise in Satellite Dispute Reported**

*OW2503104790 Tokyo KYODO in English 0752 GMT  
25 Mar 90*

[Text] Tokyo, March 25 KYODO—The government has decided to make a big, final compromise on the Japan-U.S. dispute over satellite procurement by giving up its earlier plan for domestic development of new communications satellites, code-named CS4, government sources said Saturday. The government worked out the decision to develop only academic research satellites whose life will be about three years or less, the sources said.

Under the decision, Japan also would offer fair and indiscriminatory access to both foreign and domestic makers in procuring commercial satellites, the sources said. The new decision would also force the government to indiscriminately procure from makers if a government-run practical-use satellite should be three years or more in life, like the stationary meteorological satellite GMS.

The compromise was described as Japan's final and "utmost possible" compromise. Sources said it will be informed to the United States this week to help reach a settlement early next month in bilateral talks on the problem of satellite procurement. [sentence as received]

The United States has said satellites, supercomputers, and wood products are targets of "unfair" trade practices as defined by the so-called "Super 301" provisions of the U.S. Omnibus Trade Act of 1988. The new procurement formula does not apply to satellite purchase contracts concluded before a Japan-U.S. final agreement is reached on the problem, which is expected to take place next month if the U.S. accepts the compromise.

The new compromise would clarify that satellites launched by the National Space Development Agency of Japan (NSDA) should be limited to scientific research and development and their life span should be no more than three years, government sources said. All longlife and practical-use satellites, other than research satellites, should be randomly procured from either Japanese or foreign makers, the decision says. It cites two specific



procurement methods—open bidding or indiscriminatory procurement by announcing specifications requirement under the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) rules, according to the sources.

Originally, Japan had planned to launch two CS4 satellites in fiscal 1994 and 1995. But the new decision would halt the CS4 plan and merge it into an experimental data relay and trace satellite project set for fiscal 1995, the sources said. This plan would also be cut to a three-year project from an originally planned seven-year project, in order to erode the satellite's practical and commercial use, the sources said.

Since the new compromise would drastically change Japan's policy for domestic satellite development, Japanese makers, such as NEC Corp., Mitsubishi Electric Corp. and Toshiba Corp., would be faced with fierce competition from the U.S. and other foreign satellite makers, observers said.

Under an earlier compromise plan, the government had considered scaling down the CS4 satellite project and oust Nippon Telegraph and Telephone Corp. (NTT) from the project. NTT was to finance three-fourths, or about 67.5 billion yen, of the CS4 project, according to government sources. The government, however, feared that its initial compromise without clarification of Japan's long-term space development policy might fail to convince U.S. leaders and root out possible bilateral disputes over individual future satellite development cases, the sources said.

#### **LDP Leader: No Stores Law Repeal Timetable**

*OW2603142090 Tokyo KYODO in English 1335 GMT  
26 Mar 90*

[Text] Tokyo, March 26 KYODO—A top Liberal Democratic Party (LDP) executive indicated Monday that the present political situation would not permit Japan to specify a timetable for the repeal of the large-scale retail stores law in an interim plan to be drawn up early in April for eliminating Japanese structural impediments to trade and investment.

The executive, who wished to remain anonymous, said medium-size and small retail stores are strongly opposed to the proposed abolition of the law. He said the opposition parties would side with such stores, making it impossible for legislation abolishing the law to win Diet approval.

LDP faction leader Kiichi Miyazawa Monday called on Japan to put forward proposals to help settle the structural impediments issue in talks with the United States to be held on April 2-3 in Washington. He also said, in a speech at a Tokyo hotel, that Japan should make every effort to prevent a collision between the two major trading powers that would endanger the free trade system.

The leader of a mission of Japanese Diet members, just back from a visit to the United States, also said Monday that U.S. trade representative Carla Hills expressed her regret that Japan seemed to be making no real effort to solve the structural impediments issue.

Tsutomu Hata, former minister of agriculture, forestry and fisheries, made the remark in an interview with KYODO news service, and called for positive proposals.

Aurelia E. Brazeal, U.S. minister in charge of economic affairs at the American Embassy in Japan, called the same day for active deregulation and the abolition of Japan's "administrative guidance." The Japanese Government's administrative guidance lacks transparency, he said at a Tokyo symposium on Structural Impediments Initiative (SII) talks.

#### **MITI Welcomes Supercomputer Pact With U.S.**

*OW2303132190 Tokyo KYODO in English 1227 GMT  
23 Mar 90*

[Text] Tokyo, March 23 KYODO—The Ministry of International Trade and Industry (MITI) welcomed the basic agreement reached earlier in the day between Japan and the United States on widening U.S. access to Japan's supercomputer market, a MITI official said Friday. "We welcome a resolution to any pending problem between the U.S. and Japan, especially now, when tensions between the two nations are mounting," he said. The ministry hopes the agreement will soften the U.S.' hardline attitude toward Japan, he said.

Japanese industry officials also voiced optimism toward the basic agreement reached between the two trading partners on the supercomputer issue. "We will welcome the accord so long as it is fair and appropriate," one industry official said.

Japanese trade officials said Japan and the U.S. made substantial progress in their fourth round of talks on the supercomputer issue by agreeing in principle on resolutions to pending issues regarding U.S. access to the Japanese market. Although details have yet to be worked out, a final accord between Japan and the U.S. on the issue is expected in April, they said.

#### **Daihatsu Set To Buy Cray Supercomputer**

*OW2203124090 Tokyo KYODO in English 1215 GMT  
22 Mar 90*

[Text] Tokyo, March 22 KYODO—Daihatsu Motor Co. said Thursday it will buy a supercomputer from Cray Research Inc. of the United States in a bid to expand its imports. The company is to purchase the Cray Y-MP2/116 and related peripherals for an estimated 6 million dollars, Daihatsu officials said.

Daihatsu plans to install the equipment at its plant in Ikeda, Osaka Prefecture, with the start of operation set for October, they said. The supercomputer will be used for simulation in engineering for cars, the officials said.



**Hitachi Claims 'Next-Generation' Computer Design***OW2603150490 Tokyo KYODO in English 1122 GMT  
26 Mar 90*

[Text] Tokyo, March 26 KYODO—Hitachi Ltd. Monday announced the development of what is claimed to be a "next-generation" architecture (basic computer design idea) that boosts the data-processing capacity of its top-performance large computer system by 8,000 times.

A company spokesman said the operating system based on the new architecture, code-named "Asa", enables the newly improved 12 "M" computer system series models to process at least 16 trillion bytes of data. The data are equivalent to information carried in at least 10,000 years' issues (3.65 million issues) of a present major Japanese-language daily newspaper, the spokesman said. He added that this is a very conservative estimate. He said the new architecture would also be used in next-generation computer systems. The spokesman said the architecture would be pitted against the "Esa" architecture developed by the International Business Machines Corp.

The new operating system (OS) and the newly improved "M" series computer systems will go on sale Wednesday. The monthly rental of the OS is 1.4 million yen, and that of the newly improved 12 computer models, including M-680-420E and M-660-280E, ranges from 8.6 million to 116.4 million yen. The shipment of the OS and hardware will get under way in the July-September quarter of 1992.

Commenting on the new products, Yasuhiko Tani, head of Hitachi's Information Systems Group, said the new architecture, the operating system and the hardware represent a very positive response to user needs and should give Hitachi an even larger competitive edge.

**Fujitsu To Support U.S. Firm's LAN System***OW2603120690 Tokyo KYODO in English 0900 GMT  
26 Mar 90*

[Text] Tokyo, March 26 KYODO—Fujitsu Ltd. said Monday it has agreed to support a local area network (LAN) system developed by a U.S. software firm for use with its large mainframes and supercomputers.

The cooperative software agreement with Ultra Network Technologies Inc., located in San Jose, California, will enable the computer maker's VP 2000 series supercomputers and M-780 and M-760 mainframe systems to operate over an ultrafast LAN, which is already supported by such computer makers as Cray Research Inc, International Business Machines Co., and Sun Microsystems Inc. The high-speed LAN, called "Ultraneet," can transmit data at a speed of 1 gigabits per second. A gigabit is equal to one billion bits of data.

A local area network is an in-house communications network within a single building, connecting a number of

microcomputers together. The microcomputers can share devices such as printers and files stored on hard disks.

The LAN is expected to be used for engineering and scientific applications run on supercomputers because of its distributed processing capabilities and high speed file transfer rate.

The Japanese computer maker said it plans to begin supplying the local area network to users of its supercomputers and mainframes sometime late in the fourth quarter this year. Meanwhile, Tokyo Electron Ltd. will independently market and support "Ultraneet" software sales in Japan, the company said. Fujitsu will provide market and support interface software in Japan and overseas.

**Zushi Candidates Against Military Housing Win***OW2603070490 Tokyo KYODO in English 0623 GMT  
26 Mar 90*

[Text] Zushi, Kanagawa Pref., March 26 KYODO—All 15 candidates opposed to construction of a U.S. military housing complex in this seaside town south of Tokyo were elected to the 26-seat municipal assembly in Sunday's poll, a final count showed Monday.

Zushi Mayor Kiichiro Tomino said the election results showed "conclusively the indomitable will of the people opposed to the housing construction." Tomino said he will renew his call for the national government to withdraw plans for the project. A slate of 15 candidates approving the housing complex opposed the antihousing candidates in the election with one neutral candidate.

A voter turnout of 69.8 percent, 6 percentage points less than the previous poll, was recorded for the election. In the 1986 poll, 14 candidates supporting the housing project garnered seats in the assembly and this subsequently led to frequent standoffs between Tomino and the council over budgetary matters including those related to the project. Tomino, who opposes the project, was elected mayor six years ago.

In the weeklong campaign preceding Sunday's poll, anti-housing candidates campaigned for the protection of Zushi's environment which they contend is threatened by the project and appealed for a unified front between the mayor, citizens, and assembly. Meanwhile, candidates supporting the plan called for an end to the stalemated situation currency paralyzing the local administration. The 290-hectare, 850-unit housing project was proposed in 1982 by the Defense Facilities Administration Agency to Kanagawa Prefecture and the Zushi municipal government.

**Director General Sunada Comments on Bases Issue***OW2503104190 Naha NHK Television Network  
in Japanese 0310 GMT 25 Mar 90*

[Text] Sunada, director general of Okinawa Development Agency, who arrived in Okinawa for the first time



after assuming his post, held a news conference a little while ago. At the news conference, he said that a plan to revise the Japan-U.S. Security Treaty is not included in the current political agenda at all. However, he also said that it is a fact that military bases are obstacles to regional development of Okinawa. He thus indicated his readiness actively to deal with the bases issue.

Director General Sunada, who has been visiting Okinawa since yesterday, held a news conference prior to his departure for Tokyo and made the following remarks about his first visit to Okinawa: This time, I came here because I felt that I needed to extend my greetings to the people of Okinawa Prefecture as soon as possible. Regarding the bases issue, I can understand well that people expect detente in the Asia-Pacific region following the changes in Europe. However, the Japan-U.S. Security Treaty is the foundation of Japanese diplomacy and its revision is not included in the current political agenda at all. It is a fact, however, that the existence of bases is an obstacle to regional development of Okinawa. I will actively tackle reorganization and reduction of the bases. At the same time, I want the prefectural government and cities to promote discussions with landowners about the utilization of the land after removal of the bases.

Regarding New Ishigaki Airport, he said: Development and conservation are difficult issues. However, I think there is no problem regarding its construction because the prefectural government is exerting efforts in such fields as its design and construction method.

Director General Sunada plans to fly back to Tokyo shortly after 1300.

#### **Kaifu To Tour Southwest Asia in April, May**

*OW2403090390 Tokyo KYODO in English 0547 GMT  
24 Mar 90*

[Text] Tokyo, March 24 KYODO—Prime Minister Toshiki Kaifu intends to tour three Southwest Asian countries—India, Pakistan and Bangladesh—between late April and early May, government sources said Saturday. The government will begin coordinating Kaifu's tour schedule with the three countries later this month, the sources said.

If Kaifu visits the region, it will be the first time in six years that a Japanese prime minister has done so. In 1984, then Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone visited the region.

The sources said Kaifu will be welcomed in the Southwest Asian countries, as they hope for stronger relations with Japan, including economic cooperation amid U.S.-Soviet detente and normalization of Sino-Soviet relations.

Kaifu is also considering a visit to Indonesia, which chairs the six-member Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN), the sources said. The visit is intended

to sound out ASEAN before July's summit meeting of seven major Western industrialized countries in Houston, the sources said.

#### **No Agreement With USSR on Salmon Fishing**

*OW2603130290 Tokyo KYODO in English 0735 GMT  
26 Mar 90*

[Text] Tokyo, March 26 KYODO—Japan failed to get the Soviet Union's agreement on its northern Pacific salmon fishing quota for this year during two weeks of bilateral talks held in Tokyo, government officials said Monday.

The Soviet delegation is going back to the country following suspension of the talks, which began March 13, officials of the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries said.

The Japanese side hopes to resume talks in mid-April in Moscow to reach agreement prior to the opening in May of the salmon fishing season, they said.

During the Tokyo talks, Japan demanded a quota of not less than last year's level of 15,000 tons, the officials said. But the Soviet side demanded a cut to about 10,000 tons, saying it would not compromise, they said. In addition, the Soviets have urged an increase in fishing cooperation money to be paid by Japan and a decrease in the number of Japanese fishing boats.

Japan said any further reduction in the fishing quota or in the number of boats would be a matter of life and death to Japanese fishermen.

#### **Soviet Mission Leader Praises 'Human Factors'**

*OW2603102190 Tokyo KYODO in English 0959 GMT  
26 Mar 90*

[Text] Tokyo, March 26 KYODO—"Human factors" have contributed much to Japan's economic prosperity, a Soviet businessman said Monday. It is surprising and impressive that "human factors" are playing so great a part in the current economic success of Japan, said Yu.A. Belik, a senior official at the Soviet Chamber of Commerce and Industry, who led a Soviet business mission which finished an eight-day visit to Japan Monday.

Among the factors he cited as being behind Japan's economic strength are an ingrained sense of responsibility Japanese workers have toward their jobs, the lifetime employment system and cooperative labor-management relationship. Quality workers cannot be created instantly, he said.

Critical of Soviet industries, he said, he knows that Soviet products are neither competent nor satisfactory on the global market. The Soviet Union must strive to make its products internationally competitive, he said, in expressing his willingness to support the perestroika or economic reforms advanced by Soviet President Mikhail Gorbachev.



**South Korean A-Bomb Victims Demand Apology***OW2203210690 Tokyo KYODO in English 1416 GMT  
22 Mar 90*

[Text] Seoul, March 22 KYODO—Some 300 South Korean victims of the atomic bombings in Hiroshima and Nagasaki staged a demonstration on busy streets in Seoul on Thursday calling for Japan's apology and reparations for their sufferings. Five delegates representing the demonstrators met Japanese Minister Kiyohiko Nanao at the Japanese Embassy and demanded that Tokyo take prompt and drastic measures to aid the South Korean victims of the atomic bombings in August 1945. Nanao promised to convey their demand to Tokyo.

According to a local atomic bomb victims' association which organized the demonstration, about 70,000 Koreans, many of them brought to Japan against their will as laborers, were caught in the bombings. Some 40,000 were killed and 23,000 of the survivors returned to Korea after the war.

The association asked the South Korean Government to seek 2.3 billion dollars from Japan in compensation for the survivors as well as for families of those who died after years of illness. The demonstration was the first conducted by the South Korean A-bomb victims.

**Aviation Talks With U.K. End Without Agreement***OW2203142990 Tokyo KYODO in English 1339 GMT  
22 Mar 90*

[Text] Tokyo, March 22 KYODO—Japan and Britain failed to reach agreement in bilateral aviation talks which ended here Thursday, Japanese officials said.

The talks, which started Monday, covered such issues as an increase in the number of flights between Tokyo and London over the Soviet Union and an opening of joint flight service by Japan Airlines and Cathay Pacific on the Sapporo-Hong Kong route. The two countries will reopen talks probably in May in London, they said.

**Support for Kaifu Cabinet Rises to 45 Percent***OW2603004990 Tokyo KYODO in English 0026 GMT  
26 Mar 90*

[Text] Tokyo, March 26 KYODO—The second one-month-old cabinet of Prime Minister Toshiki Kaifu is approved by 45.7 percent of Japan's eligible voters, according to an opinion poll, a significant increase of 7.8 percentage points from the previous such survey last November, the major business daily NIHON KEIZAI SHIMBUN reported Monday. The support rate in the last poll by the newspaper was 37.9 percent.

Meanwhile, voter support for Kaifu's ruling Liberal Democratic Party [LDP] moved up to 49.3 percent from 44.5 percent, the poll showed. The No. 1 opposition

party, the Japan Socialist Party, maintained a public support rating of 25.9 percent, a decrease of 0.1 point, the survey said.

The NIHON KEIZAI, known as the NIKKEI, conducted the telephone interview survey from March 16 to 19, covering 10,000 voters nationwide, of whom 61.9 percent responded.

Forty-two percent of those who support Kaifu do so because he belongs to the LDP, the NIKKEI said, and 32.6 percent answered that they trust the prime minister. The nonsupport rate for the Kaifu cabinet was 30.9 percent. The cabinet was formed on February 28 following the House of Representatives election on February 18.

**Activists Opposed to Narita Expansion Hold Rally***OW2503104990 Tokyo KYODO in English 0911 GMT  
25 Mar 90*

[Text] Narita, Chiba Pref. March 25 KYODO—Some 2,500 activists protesting against the expansion of Narita Airport rallied here on Sunday. The rally followed the removal of activists huts by authorities on three separate occasions since last December as mandated by a new special law for the security of new Tokyo International Airport. The huts were built in the way of a projected runway at the airport, most of which was to be completed by the end of fiscal 1990.

One of the dissident leaders said his group could continue to hamper the planned construction. Another leader said their protests have proven effective since only one runway has been built at the airport.

**Mongolia****Eighth Session of People's Great Hural Continues****Draft Election Law Discussed***OW2603142490 Ulaanbaatar International Service  
in English 0910 GMT 22 Mar 90*

[Text] The Eighth Session of the People's Great Hural continued deliberations on the draft law on elections to the People's Great Hural and corresponding amendments to the Constitution of the Mongolian People's Republic. The draft is composed of 47 articles and says that the parliamentary elections will be held on the basis of general equal direct suffrage through secret balloting. It suggests that citizens reaching the age of 25 can be elected to the People's Great Hural, and those over 21 years of age can be elected to local people's hural, says the draft. It also grants citizens the right to nominate their candidates to people's hural. Similar provision is a novelty in the draft election law. [sentence as heard]



### **Party's Leading Role Abolished**

*LD2303203890 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1914 GMT 23 Mar 90*

[Text] Ulaanbaatar (ADN-correspondent)—After debate today, some of which was controversial, the People's Great Hural, the Mongolian parliament, passed a new election law and amended the Constitution. In the preamble and in Article 82, the passages about the leading and guiding role of the MPRP [Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party] in society were deleted.

The deputies also approved a law on foreign investment in which very favorable conditions for foreign capital and expertise are guaranteed in view of the geographical situation and the state of economic development.

The parliament empowered its Presidium to work out further supplements and amendments to the Constitution. They concern the reinstatement of the lesser hural, which was abolished in the 1950's, as a permanent legislative body, as well as the creation of presidential powers. Both drafts and a law on political parties are to be put forward for debate by the people.

At the end of the session, which was relayed on television, the new head of state, Punsalmaagiyn Ochirbat, assessed the renunciation by the MPRP of its leading role—the Central Committee had approved the deletion—as an important step in separating party and state as well as in the renewal of the state system. The Presidium of the People's Great Hural now has to see to it that parliaments at all levels become genuine representatives of the people. Now greater discipline and order, above all greater work discipline, are necessary. The new organizations and associations also bear responsibility for this.

On foreign policy, Ochirbat said Mongolia will continue a committed course toward being nonaligned. The comprehensive development of traditional relations with the neighboring countries of the Soviet Union and China remain a task of the first order. All states should unite their efforts for the consolidation of peace and security in the Asian and Pacific region.

The parliament relieved Puntsagiyn Jasray, first deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the State Committee for Planning and the Economy, as well as Myatavyn Peljee and Choynoryn Suren, deputy chairmen of the Council of Ministers, of their duties. Dashiyn Byambasuren, Badrahyn Sharabsambuu, and Kinyatin Sardyhan moved into these posts.

### **Post of President Supported**

*OW2303115990 Ulaanbaatar International Service in English 0910 GMT 23 Mar 90*

[Text] The Eighth Session of the People's Great Hural continues its work. The session finished its deliberations on the draft election law. The majority of deputies have

supported the suggestion on instituting the post of president and on bringing nearer the term of election to the People's Great Hural to the ongoing year. Many deputies expressed concern over the tendency towards weakening order and discipline and decrease in labor productivity in the country. They linked this first of all with the unstable political situation in the country with the sudden haste activities of newly declared democratic forces.

A deputy of the People's Great Hural, Minister of Finance of Mongolia Demchigjabyin Molomjamts introduced for parliamentary session consideration a draft law on some amendments and changes in the law on pensions for agricultural workers. The newly worded 11th article of the draft envisages provisional grant in pensions to those agricultural workers who reached the pension age but have not achieved the full length of service. This article is supplemented with a sub-article which states that those who transfer to a staff [words indistinct] after working in agriculture will also be provided with pension.

The session of the People's Great Hural has started discussion on draft law on foreign investment. The goal of this law is to define legal foundation of foreign investments into Mongolia's economy. The draft law says that foreign investments can be introduced in such spheres as export and manufacturing and service production.

### **Deputies Approve Appeal to People**

*OW2603103790 Ulaanbaatar International Service in English 0810 GMT 26 Mar 90*

["Highlights" of the appeal to the Mongolian people approved at the Eighth Session of the People's Great Hural on 23 March]

[Text] The Eighth Session of the People's Great Hural of Mongolia ended its work in Ulaanbaatar last Friday [23 March]. At the concluding session deputies to the People's Great Hural approved an appeal to the Mongolian people. We now present you the highlights of this appeal:

Today the Mongolian people enter a new stage of renewal and reconstruction, destined at streamlining the state structure and promoting the country's advancement forward. The Mongolians have the rich tradition of the law-governed regime that has been developed and perfected over centuries. Nevertheless, we note with deep regret that many thousands of people were repressed in the years of personality cult and administrative management that resulted in the distortion of (?truth). We cannot but mention the collapse of the right of state organizations and weakening of their role and prestige.

Today we confront the sacred goal of putting an end to all kinds of defamation and the outdated style of management and exercise state policy to people's democracy. For this, it is imperative firstly to enrich the Mongol



traditions of state management with methods of broad democracy; secondly, to establish people's control over the activity of state governing bodies at all levels in order to ensure the true and just services for the welfare of the people; thirdly, to ensure and all-roundly guarantee the right of citizens to be genuine masters of their own fate; and finally, to cherish people's state, owner state laws and legislations, and strictly observe discipline and order.

The People's Great Hural with satisfaction notes the activization of political and social enthusiasm of Mongolian citizens for the renewal and development of the people's state.

The People's Great Hural calls upon Mongolian herdsmen, workers, people of profession, army men, and the entire Mongolian people to contribute their share to acceleration of the country's economy; restoration of national culture, history, traditions, and customs; rational utilization of natural wealth; and preservation of the endemic nature and raising the national prestige of the country.

Citizens of the Mongolian People's Republic should preserve the national unity and well realize the full responsibility for the destiny of the ongoing renewal.

The People's Great Hural urges to elect wise, straightforward, respected, competent, farsighted, bold, and humane people to highest legislative bodies of the country. It calls for the development of traditional friendship and good-neighborly relations with other nations of the world.

The People's Great Hural is fully confident that the Mongolian working people, as the head of the people's state, will devote all their knowledge, talent, and efforts for the rebirth of their homeland and its prosperity along the road of renewal and reconstruction.

#### **P. Ochirbat Addresses Closing**

*OW2403160290 Ulaanbaatar International Service  
in English 0910 GMT 24 Mar 90*

[“Highlights of the speech by chairman of the Presidium of People's Great Hural of Mongolia, Punsalmagiyn Ochirbat, held at the closing session of the People's Great Hural” on 23 March]

[Text] Mr. Ochirbat noted that the process of renewal has now reached a new resourceful stage in Mongolia. The present session has adopted amendments to the constitution changing the statement about the guiding role of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party [MPRP] in Mongolian society. First, an important move was made for separating the functions of the state and party and deepening the process of reform in political system in Mongolia.

A special mission is reserved now for the People's Great Hural of Mongolia and its Presidium, which esteem the function of trade management as public right. We shall

pay special attention to ensuring dynamic activity of the Presidium. Today all state and public bodies as well as citizens should see to it that laws are abided by and rights and obligations are respected. I would like to state the responsibility that public life will be arranged and community with clear [word indistinct] and just democratic principles, and the rights of individuals, associations, and unions will be ensured in full conformity with the law.

The Mongolian People's Republic, required to make a (?fair assessment) of the positive changes occurring in the world, come out in disarmament, set in regional countries, and should (?in universality) on an equal basis, and solving global problems by a giant effort. Mongolia will consistently apply to the policy of non-alignment. We see it as our priority to develop in every way traditional relations with neighboring Soviet Union and China. We wish every success to the efforts of socialist countries to reform society on a humane and democratic basis.

Mongolia considers it highly important to bring together the efforts of all nations of the Asian-Pacific region to ensure peace and security in the area, settle disputes through peaceful means, overcome backwardness, settle debts and environmental problems.

Mongolia will actively carry out a policy of development, applicable in nature with the USA, European Economic Community members, and other countries, within the current of ideology and sociopolitical states. Mongolia will actively work in the Nonaligned Movement and the Group of 77, and will develop close cooperation with other countries in order to implement common goals of developing countries, and will contribute to enhancing the United Nations organization's prestige.

Mongolia will consistently carry out the policy of economic openness and work while getting integrated into the world's economic structure.

#### **Session Ends 23 Mar**

*OW2403160690 Ulaanbaatar International Service  
in English 1200 GMT 24 Mar 90*

[Text] The Eighth Session of the People's Great Hural of Mongolia ended in Ulaanbaatar Friday. After three-day deliberations, the session has approved a draft law on elections to the people's hural and foreign investments. Deputies have also approved laws on the resultant accord for illegal actions of state bodies and administration officials in violation of human rights, and on the regime of compensation for damage caused by illegal actions of political prosecutor and investigation bodies. They have also then adopted a law on making amendments and changes to the acting pension law and law of pension for agriculture workers.

The session (?amended) the constitutional provision on the leading and guiding role of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party and the society. The Presidium of



the People's Great Hural was entrusted to work out text of amendments and changes to the constitution and restore the small hural as permanently functioning legislative bodies, and on instituting the presidential power as well as the draft law on political parties for subsequent nationwide discussion.

The session has approved the appointment of Dashiyn Byambasuren as first deputy prime minister and chairman of the State Planning and Economic Committee, and approved the nomination of Badrahyn Sharabsambuu and Kinyatiyn Dzardyhan as deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers. Mr. Byambasuren is candidate of sciences, economy; and Mr. Dzardyhan is doctor of sciences, history.

Deputies of the People's Great Hural have also adopted the appeal to the Mongolian people which declares the restoration of priority of state power and contains the call for consolidating national unity and deepening the process of renewal and reconstruction in Mongolia.

#### **Elections Set for June 1990**

*OW2603133290 Ulaanbaatar International Service in English 1100 GMT 26 Mar 90*

[Text] Member of the Presidium of the People's Great Hural of Mongolia Chimid held a press conference in Ulaanbaatar. He said that Mongolia doesn't abandon the way of socialism and sets itself the task to eliminate deviation from socialism and build humane socialism. Proceeding from the interests of the unity of the nation, all parties will take part in the forthcoming elections, like in other countries, with a multiparty system, said Mr. Chimid. The draft law on parties will soon be submitted for nationwide discussion, he said.

According to the Law on Election, approved at the last session of the People's Great Hural, the elections in Mongolia will be held in 75 days, [in] early June.

#### **New Election Law Said To Favor Communist Party**

*OW2303182990 Tokyo KYODO in English 1455 GMT 23 Mar 90*

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, March 23 KYODO—A new election law skewing voter districts in favor of the ruling Mongolian communists passed the national legislature Friday along with reforms designed to introduce multiparty government to the country.

The three-day session of the People's Great Hural closed Friday after adopting political reforms which struck down the communist party's monopoly on power and recognized multiparty politics but established a biased election law.

Urban intellectuals, who formed the core of mass protests calling for democratic reforms, have strongly condemned the election law. The law skews election districts in favor of rural voters allowing one delegate for each village averaging 1,000 residents in the countryside but

requiring some 10,000 voters to elect a delegate in the cities. Residents in rural areas, who form nearly half of Mongolia's population of two million, are strongly conservative. The new measure virtually assures the domination of a new national assembly by members of the ruling party, known as the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party.

Party chief Gombojabyn Ochirbat, appointed last Thursday after a mass resignation of the ruling Politburo, has promised to work with the opposition in bringing democratic reforms.

The hural also passed legislation allowing foreign investment and joint ventures as part of its market-opening reforms.

Founded 68 years ago, the Mongolian People's Republic was the world's second oldest communist state.

#### **Demonstrators Protest New Election Law 25 Mar**

*OW2503131490 Tokyo KYODO in English 1253 GMT 25 Mar 90*

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, March 25 KYODO—Some 10,000 opposition supporters gathered here Sunday to protest the passage of a new election law favoring the ruling Communist Party.

Leaders of the Mongolian Democratic Union rallied demonstrators against the new law, attacking it as disadvantageous to urban voters. Speeches also called for new codes governing political parties which would "recognize the equal rights of every party." The ruling Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party ended a three-day session Friday which passed numerous democratic reforms but established an election districting system favoring conservative rural voters by margins of up to 10 to 1.

The opposition counts the majority of its support from urban areas, while the communists are strong in rural areas where almost half of Mongolia's population of two million live.

Opposition head Sanjaasurengiyn Dzorig, talking to foreign reporters after the rally, rated the communists' reform of constitutional codes in response to opposition pressure a partial victory "opening a hole in the one-party monopoly system."

Leaders said their most immediate task was to prepare for elections expected at the end of June.

The communists are expected to pass new statutes on political parties when the national legislature reconvenes on April 20, they said.

#### **40,000 Protesters Reported**

*LD2503122290 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1157 GMT 25 Mar 90*

[Text] Ulaanbaator (ADN)—More than 40,000 people called for the resignation of the parliamentary deputies



in Ulaanbatar on Sunday. Speakers from all opposition parties and movements declared in the capital's Sukhe Bator Square their dissatisfaction with the results of the latest parliamentary session. Opposition leader Sanjaasurengiyn Dzorig said that it is insufficient to eliminate from the Constitution the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party's [MPRP] monopoly on power. The party is accused of having broken its word in the realization of democratic reforms. The People's Great Hural, in which 93.5 percent of all the deputies are MPRP members, has ignored important issues at its session, such as the country's debts and secret treaties. Furthermore, the discussion about party law agreed to at the "roundtable" has not materialized. The Soviet Union was asked by the speakers to withdraw its advisers from the ministries of defense and public safety and from the planning commission.

The rally was one of the biggest since the start of the mass protests at the end of last year. Several movements appeared for the first time in public on Sunday, among them were the Mongolian Greens Party, the League of Believers, and the Party of Free Labor, which consists of artisans and small traders.

#### **Democratic Groups Issue Statement**

*OW2603091390 Ulaanbaatar International Service  
in English 0810 GMT 26 Mar 90*

[Text] New democratic organizations of Mongolia held a mass meeting last Sunday [25 March] in Sukhe Bator Square in Ulaanbaatar. Participants in it criticized the authorities' stand on the proposal to convene a provisional people's assembly and adopt a law on parliament.

Commenting on the last session of the People's Great Hural, a representative of the Mongolian Democratic Association said: It has shown the inability of the present (?stock) of deputies to assume lawmaking process.

New democratic organizations issued a joint statement on national unity.

#### **Political Groups Discuss Constitutional Changes**

*OW2603142690 Ulaanbaatar International Service  
in English 0910 GMT 15 Mar 90*

[Text] The representatives of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party, Mongolian Democratic Party, Social Democratic Party, Mongolian Democratic Association, Social Democratic Movement, and the Union of Mongolian Students have again gathered to form a joint working group and elaborate on draft changes and amendments in the Constitution and provisions on the leading and guiding role of the Mongolian Revolutionary Party in society and under the structure of a higher state power organ as well as draft laws on election to the People's Great Hural, parliament. The draft bills will be submitted for consideration at the regular parliamentary session on 21 March. The sides have agreed that political

forces will be equally represented in the election committee at all levels. They have agreed upon to meet again on 17 March this year.

#### **Democratic Party To Hold First Congress 8 Apr**

*OW2603141990 Ulaanbaatar International Service  
in English 0910 GMT 15 Mar 90*

[Text] The Mongolian Democratic Party held its first conference in Ulaanbaatar. Speaking there on behalf of the Mongolian Democratic Association, chief coordinator of the Mongolian Democratic Party Political Consultative Center (?Bat-Uul) has characterized General Secretary Batmonh's report at the Eighth Plenum of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party as devoid of deep-going and all-round analysis of the present social state of the country. (?Bat-Uul) said the plenum did not recognize political, economic, and moral crisis in the country. The conference has concluded that outdated ideas and thinking, lack of political culture, negation of each other, and absence of political flexibility remain the factors complicating the development of democratic revolution. The conference has passed a decision to convene the first congress of the Mongolian Democratic Party on 8 April and worked out the position of the Mongolian Democratic Association and the Mongolian Democratic Party at the forthcoming meeting of political forces of the country.

#### **New General Secretary Meets Party Activists**

*OW2603142190 Ulaanbaatar International Service  
in English 0910 GMT 19 Mar 90*

[Text] Newly elected leader of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party Ochirbat has met party activists. Speaking there, Mr. Ochirbat said that the Eighth Plenum of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party will enter the party's history for it accepted the resignation of the party Politburo and Secretariat (?and refutes the views) of some constitutional provisions [words indistinct] guiding role of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party in society. Analyzing the activities of the previous party Central Committee Politburo, Mr. Ochirbat pointed to the lack of flexibility at the initial stage of the latest developments that resulted in a hunger strike of some members of the political forces. But the new party leader highly spoke of the singlemindedness and political wisdom of the previous Politburo in spite of the complicated situation, characterizing it [words indistinct] by high national interest. Touching upon the present socio-political situation in the country, Mr. Ochirbat said that it is characterized by accumulated social and economic problems, slow rate [words indistinct], and intensive development of [words indistinct] (?political activization) of the people.



### **Youth Union Plenum Elects New First Secretary**

OW2603143290 Ulaanbaatar International Service  
in English 0910 GMT 19 Mar 90

[Text] The Mongolian Revolutionary Youth Union Central Committee held its regular plenary meeting in Ulaanbaatar [words indistinct] the proposal of bureau members and secretaries of the Central Committee to resign. The plenum elected Mr. (Monbah) as first secretary of the Mongolian Revolutionary Youth Union Central Committee as well as the five-member bureau of the central committee. It has resolved to hold an extraordinary congress of the Mongolian Revolutionary Youth Union on 4 April.

### **Gombosuren Explains Party Task to Students**

OW2603143590 Ulaanbaatar International Service  
in English 0910 GMT 19 Mar 90

[Text] Politburo member and secretary of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee, Mr. Gombosuren, has met with young people and students in Ulaanbaatar. He in part noted that the last eighth plenum of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee was an important move toward party renewal. Mr. Gombosuren described the successful holding of the 12 April extraordinary congress of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party as the main task of the new leadership of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee. We should convincingly explain its aims based on the real facts of the people's everyday life, noted Gombosuren.

### **Deputies Meet Representatives of New Parties**

OW2303124790 Ulaanbaatar International Service  
in English 0910 GMT 23 Mar 90

[Text] A group of deputies to the People's Great Hural met with the representatives of the new political forces of Mongolia—the Mongolian Democratic Association, the Democratic Party, the Social Democratic Movement, the Social Democratic Party, the New Progressive Movement, the Party of National Progress, and the Mongolian Student's Union. At this meeting, the new parties' representatives had explained their positions concerning the current political, economic, and social problems of the country and answered the questions of the deputies. Head of the group of deputies, Mr. (?Prurur), promised to introduce the content of this dialogue to the ongoing People's Great Hural session.

### **Mongolian-Sino Cooperation Meeting Concludes**

OW2303124890 Ulaanbaatar International Service  
in English 0910 GMT 23 Mar 90

[Text] The first meeting of joint Mongol-Chinese Intergovernmental Commission on Scientific, Technological, Economic, and Trade Cooperation ended in Ulaanbaatar Thursday with the signing of a protocol on extension of mutually beneficial and good-neighborly

relations between Mongolia and China. The sides discussed in particular the possibilities of establishing joint enterprises on leather treatment, production of toothpaste and high-quality chinaware, and joint exploitation of coke and coal and iron deposits. The sides have also recognized the need of extending border trade and developing direct ties between related departments, organizations, and [words indistinct], cities, divisions, cities [as heard], etc.

## **North Korea**

### **Diplomatic Relations Established With Namibia**

SK2403151890 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1507 GMT  
24 Mar 90

[Text] Pyongyang March 24 (KCNA)—A joint communique on the establishment of diplomatic relations and exchange of diplomatic envoys between the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Republic of Namibia was made public in Windhoek on March 22.

It was signed by DPRK Foreign Minister Kim Yong-nam and his Namibian counterpart the Ben Gurirab, authorized by their governments.

The communique says:

The Governments of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Republic of Namibia agreed to establish diplomatic relations and exchange diplomatic envoys at the ambassadorial level between the two countries, out of the desire to develop friendly and cooperative relations in all fields between them in conformity with the idea of independence, friendship and peace.

The joint communique comes into force from the day of the signing.

### **Kim Yong-nam Meets With Namibian President**

SK2603054390 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0519 GMT  
26 Mar 90

[Text] Pyongyang March 26 (KCNA)—Sam Nujoma, president of the Republic of Namibia, when he met on March 22 with Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister Kim Yong-nam, who is a special envoy of President Kim Il-song, laid stress on developing the friendly and cooperative relations between Namibia and the DPRK.

He said that the Namibian visit of the special envoy is a great political and moral support and encouragement to the Namibian people who won the independence.

He thanked the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il for their sincere help in the functions of the independence of Namibia.



**Cambodia's Norodom Sihanouk Visits Pyongyang****Meets With Kim Il-song 23 Mar***SK2303153590 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1520 GMT  
23 Mar 90*

[Text] Pyongyang March 23 (KCNA)—President Kim Il-song of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea today met His Royal Highness Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, president of Kampuchea.

He had a cordial and friendly conversation with his royal highness.

Then, he, together with his royal highness, appreciated the feature film "countess Nokorom" produced by the latter.

Seeing the film together with them were Vice-President Yi Chong-ok, Minister of Culture and Art Chang Chol, Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs Cha Pong-chu and officials concerned, the party of his royal highness and Kampuchean Ambassador e.p. [extraordinary and plenipotentiary] to Korea Son Chhum.

President Kim Il-song entertained His Royal Highness Samdech Norodom Sihanouk at a luncheon.

It proceeded in a warm atmosphere.

President Kim Il-song and His Royal Highness Samdech Norodom Sihanouk exchanged gifts.

**Brings Gift for Kim Chong-il***SK2303234290 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1514 GMT  
23 Mar 90*

[Text] Pyongyang March 23 (KCNA)—The dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il received a gift from Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, president of Kampuchea, on a visit to our country.

Samdech Norodom Sihanouk handed it to an official concerned on March 23.

**Departs With Entourage 26 Mar***SK2603055990 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0533 GMT  
26 Mar 90*

[Text] Pyongyang March 26 (KCNA)—His Royal Highness Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, president of Kampuchea, and his entourage left here today by special plane after his visit to Korea.

Vice-President Yi Chong-ok, Vice-Premier Kim Pok-sin and Kampuchean Ambassador e.p. [extraordinary and plenipotentiary] to Korea Son Chhum and diplomatic envoys of different countries were present at the airport.

A farewell function took place at the airport.

The band struck up the national anthems of Korea and Kampuchea.

The Kampuchean president, in company with Vice-President Yi Chong-ok, reviewed a guard of honour of the three services of the Korean People's Army.

The special plane took off at ten a.m.

**Health Cooperation Agreement Signed With China***SK2403045090 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0421 GMT  
24 Mar 90*

[Text] Pyongyang March 24 (KCNA)—The 1990-1991 plan on the cooperation in public health and medical science between the ministries of public health of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the People's Republic of China was signed in Beijing on March 22.

It was signed by Yi Chong-yul, minister of public health who is heading the DPRK Government public health delegation and Chen Minzhang, minister of public health of China.

**Anniversary of Pakistani Independence Marked****Dailies Celebrate Pakistan Day***SK2303231990 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1026 GMT  
23 Mar 90*

[Text] Pyongyang March 23 (KCNA)—The Korean people warmly congratulate the friendly Pakistani people on the 50th anniversary of the Pakistan day, say papers here today.

The Pakistani people are now gaining successes in their struggle to achieve national unity and to build a new society, NODONG SINMUN in its editorial article says, and goes on:

The Korean people rejoice over the achievements made by the friendly Pakistani people in the creation of a new life.

Both Korea and Pakistan have long forged the friendly relations and developed them on good terms. These relations are now expanding in many fields with each passing day.

The Korean people will as ever make every possible effort to develop the friendly relations with the Pakistani people to a new phase.

Expressing the belief that the friendly and cooperative relations forged between the Korean and Pakistani peoples will further consolidate and develop in conformity with their aspirations and desire, an editorial article of MINJU CHOSON wishes the Pakistani people greater success in their struggle to build a democratic, new Pakistan.

**Yi Chong-ok Attends Reception***SK2403051390 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0431 GMT  
24 Mar 90*

[Text] Pyongyang March 24 (KCNA)—Pakistani Ambassador to Korea Zafar Habib arranged a reception



at the Pyongyang Koryo Hotel Friday evening on the occasion of the 50th anniversary of the Pakistan day.

Invited to the reception were Vice-President Yi Chong-ok, Chairman of the Standing Committee of the Supreme People's Assembly Yang Hyong-sop and officials concerned.

Foreign diplomatic envoys accredited to Korea were also present on invitation.

Ambassador Zafar Habib spoke at the reception.

Pakistan has close relations of friendship with the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and watches with keen interest the achievements made by the Korean people in economic development, he said, and continued:

The successful hosting of the 13th World Festival of Youth and Students in 1989 is the result of the devotion, industry and creativity of the great Korean people.

Noting that Pakistan invariably hopes Korea would be reunified in a peaceful way, he said that she actively supports the Korean people's efforts to reunify the country without foreign interference.

He noted that both Pakistan and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea as active member states of the Non-aligned Movement are struggling to maintain independence in the political and economic fields.

Chong Ha-chol, chairman of the DPRK Radio and TV Broadcasting Committee and chairman of the Korea-Pakistan Friendship Association, spoke next.

Greeting the Pakistani people on the national holiday, he recalled the great socio-economic progress made by them through the vigorous drive to consolidate the national independence, defend the sovereignty of the country and build a new society in the past period.

He wished the Pakistani people more fresh success in the struggle to promote the stability of the country, the national unity, social democracy and economic development. The Korean people, he noted, support the efforts for peace and security made by the Pakistani Government while pursuing the non-alignment policy in the external relations.

Referring to the favourable development of the friendly and cooperative relations between Korea and Pakistan in the interests of the two peoples, he said, adding: We will strive to expand and develop these relations in all fields of politics, economy and culture.

### **Kim Il-song Greet Bangladesh President**

*SK2503085790 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0849 GMT 25 Mar 90*

[Text] Pyongyang March 25 (KCNA)—President Kim Il-song of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea today sent a message of greetings to President Hussain

Muhammad Ershad of the People's Republic of Bangladesh on the 19th anniversary of the independence of Bangladesh.

The message noted the vigorous struggle waged by the Bangladesh people to defend the sovereignty of the country and achieve the socio-economic development under the leadership of the president.

Expressing the belief that the friendly and cooperative relations between Korea and Bangladesh will grow stronger and develop, the message sincerely wished the president greater success in his work to build a new, prosperous Bangladesh.

### **Kaifu Remarks on 'Peaceful' Japan Denounced**

*SK2403052090 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0438 GMT 24 Mar 90*

[Text] Pyongyang March 24 (KCNA)—NODONG SINMUN today, commenting on Japanese Prime Minister Kaifu's answers to questions put by the Philippine paper STAR, brands his allegation that Japan, as a "peaceful state," has no armed forces for attack on other countries, nor shall it be a "military power" as a deception and mockery of the Asian people.

Noting that Kaifu is trying to conceal the militarist ambition of the Japanese ruling quarters with the veil of "peace" and lull the ever mounting anti-Japanese sentiments of the Asian people, the news analyst points out that the reality in Japan where moves for arms buildup and conversion of Japan into a military power are being stepped up with accelerated pace is quite different from what Kaifu said and it is very grave developments.

The news analyst says:

The Japanese authorities declared the vicinity of Japan within the radius of 1,000 miles their operational zone on the pretext of "defence of the sea lanes." This meant Japan's readiness to take military action to secure sea and air command in the Asia-Pacific region. This itself was aggressive by nature. The Japanese Navy under this strategic policy is putting spurs on modernizing warships for long-distance operations and on increasing its capabilities of attack. The Japanese Air Force will be equipped with 300 "F-15" and "F-4" fighter-bombers by '90 and introduce refuelling tanks from '91.

The Japanese "Self-Defence Forces" (SDF) has grown to be a world's leading aggressor armed forces.

Who will believe those who talk volubly about "peace" while whetting the sword of aggression?

The news analyst stresses:

If Japan is truly to be a peaceful state, it must refrain from going against the global trend toward disarmament and detente. To begin with, Kaifu must cut down military spendings, declare a halt to arms buildup and carry



it into practice. At the same time, it is necessary to get rid of the United States' war strategy and take the road of peace and friendship.

Kaifu must tell the world whether Japan is willing to do that or not.

### **Paper Assails Japan's Anti-Socialist Stance**

*SK2303050890 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0449 GMT  
23 Mar 90*

[Text] Pyongyang March 23 (KCNA)—Japanese Prime Minister Kaifu in a speech at the Defence Academy claimed that it was necessary for Western countries to "unite more closely and continue to readjust the defence capabilities." This is branded by NODONG SINMUN today as a provocative remark going against the demand of the times for detente.

The news analyst says:

His remark shows the arrogant attitude of the Japanese reactionaries captive to devouring ambition for aggression. Kaifu shares the view with the imperialists who call for stepping up arms buildup from a stand of strength and intensifying a collective reactionary offensive and the policy of military confrontation against socialism.

At the September 1989 conference of the "International Democratic Union," Kaifu had joined the anti-communist chieftains from the United States, Britain and other countries in viciously slandering socialism.

The Japanese reactionaries, deeply involved in the world strategy of the U.S. imperialists who dream of dominating the world and direct the sharp edge of attack to socialism, are rashly acting as a shock brigade to execute the strategy and scheming to realise their aggressive design this way. Their acts remind us of the anti-communist frenzy of the Japanese imperialists who ran amuck as a member of the anti-communist alliance in the past.

Now the Asia-Pacific region is witnessing feverish buildup of aggression forces and nuclear war preparations against socialist countries through U.S.-Japan conspiracy.

The Japanese reactionaries have become a zealous participant in the "Team Spirit" joint military maneuvers by offering their territory as a relay, rear and supply base for the maneuvers.

Charging the socialist countries with fictitious "arms buildup" and "threat" is no more than a false propaganda conducted by the imperialist reactionaries in a bid to justify their war preparations and military confrontation policy.

Pointing out that the Korean and other Asian peoples are always keeping a high vigilance against the moves of the Japanese reactionaries, MINJU CHOSON in a signed commentary warns that if the Japanese reactionaries

persistently follow the road of military adventure with outcries over "threat" from somebody, it will precipitate their self-destruction.

### **Continued Criticism of U.S.-ROK War Games**

#### **Aerial Maneuvers Denounced**

*SK2303153090 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1515 GMT  
23 Mar 90*

[Text] Pyongyang March 23 (KCNA)—The U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets frantically staged an aerial war game aimed at northward invasion in the sky above South Korea under various names on March 22 as part of the adventurous "Team Spirit 90" joint military exercises, according to military sources.

The Pacific Air Force Command of the U.S. imperialist aggression forces hurled several dozen "F-16" and "F-15" fighter-bombers into South Korea in a provocative aerial war game aimed at a surprise preemptive strike at targets in the depths of the northern half of Korea.

Earlier, between 12:00 and 20:00 March 21 the U.S. imperialists staged a bomb-dropping exercise for destroying by surprise targets in areas topographically similar to those in the northern half of Korea by sending formations of "A-6" and "A-4" assault planes to the air above South Korea from their overseas military bases.

They also massively put in motion "F-16" fighter-bombers belonging to the Seventh Air Force of the U.S. imperialist aggression forces present in South Korea on March 22 to stage a frenzied bomb-dropping exercise with "F-4" fighter-bombers belonging to the puppet air force.

From March 20 to 22 they brought an Okinawa-based "E-3" early warning plane five times into the air above South Korea, which, in a shuttle flight from the east and the west above the areas near the Military Demarcation Line, committed an aerial espionage act against the northern half of Korea and, at the same time, commanded aerial war games.

These never-ceasing frantic war games of the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets for northward invasion prove that they are persisting in their moves to render the situation on the Korean peninsula strained.

#### **KCNA Cites Afghan Official**

*SK2403045990 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0424 GMT  
24 Mar 90*

[Text] Pyongyang March 24 (KCNA)—General Muhammad Aslam Watanjar, minister of national defence of the Republic of Afghanistan, in a solidarity message to Vice Marshal O Chin-u, minister of People's Armed Forces, expressed full support to the communique of the supreme command of the Korean People's Army on behalf of the Armed Forces and the leadership of the Ministry of National Defence of the Republic of Afghanistan. The message vehemently denounces the



U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets for staging the "Team Spirit 90" joint military exercises in a bid to wreck peace and security on the Korean peninsula and lay obstacles to a peaceful reunification of Korea.

### **Exercises Labeled 'Offensive'**

*SK2403052390 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0444 GMT  
24 Mar 90*

[Text] Pyongyang March 24 (KCNA)—The U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets, while staging the "Team Spirit 90" joint military exercises, claim that there is no danger to be entailed by the maneuvers because they are "defensive ones." The ongoing frantic play with fire in South Korea, however, bespeaks that their advertisement is a foolish, deceptive jargon to conceal the offensive nature of these military exercises.

NODONG SINMUN in a commentary today says this, giving an analysis of their operational exercises which have now entered into full-dress field maneuvers.

While staging comprehensive attack operations such as landing, river-crossing, nuclear bomb-dropping, aerial maneuverability, commando and rear-harassing operations, the U.S. imperialists and the puppets describe them as "defensive exercises," the news analyst says, adding: This is contradictory to elementary military knowledge.

Notably, the U.S. imperialists are hurling into the war game artillery pieces capable of firing nuclear shells, missiles and aeroplanes capable of dropping nuclear bombs. This is aimed at dealing a strike at the depths of the opposite side, and it clearly shows the offensive nature of these military exercises.

The "Team Spirit" involving huge armed forces which are enough to undertake a war is out-and-out nuclear exercises for attack on the North.

By attaching the signboard of "defensive training" to these military exercises the U.S. imperialists may cheat some fools but they can never deceive the unbiased world public opinion.

Our people are heightening vigilance while the U.S. imperialists are putting up the signboard of "peace."

### **ROK Participation in 'Rimpac-90' Criticized**

*SK2503081790 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0808 GMT  
25 Mar 90*

[Text] Pyongyang March 25 (KCNA)—The No Tae-u group sent two destroyers on March 24 to participate in the "Rimpac 90" joint military exercises to be staged on the Pacific for two months from April 2 to late May under the command of the U.S. imperialist aggressors, according to a radio report from Seoul.

This is the first time for the South Korean puppets to participate in the exercises, said the report.

The Rim-Pacific joint military exercises are an aggressive war game which the U.S. imperialists, in a bid to execute their Asia-Pacific strategy of aggression, have staged together with the Japanese militarists who have got mad over overseas expansion. The main target of their attack is none other than the northern half of Korea.

While inveigling the South Korean puppets into the military manoeuvres, the U.S. imperialists seek the purpose to put the U.S.-Japan-South Korea triangular military alliance in motion by using the strengthened military tieup between the South Korean puppets and the Japanese militarists.

### **South Buildup, Blood Drive Denounced**

*SK2603055190 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0526 GMT  
26 Mar 90*

[“Acts That Can Be Seen on the Eve of War”—KC headline]

[Text] Pyongyang March 26 (KCNA)—South Korean puppet Defence Minister Yi Sang-hun on March 22 ordered the puppet armed forces to give "top priority" to the "buildup of practical combat power" involving military equipment and ammunitions and take the lead in the "blood donation movement" so that "superiority to the North in military capacity" can be attained.

The intensive production of ammunitions, "education in hatred for the enemy" and "blood donation movement" are acts which are usually done by the aggressors on the eve of war, NODONG SINMUN today says, and continues: This shows that the South Korean puppets, in collusion with the U.S. imperialists, intend to ignite a war against the North.

The news analyst notes:

While talking about "troop cutback" the U.S. imperialists keep their forces and combat equipment stationed in South Korea as they are. The puppets, allegedly to secure "substitute military capacity for outgoing U.S. soldiers," are increasing the military strength, intensifying the production of munitions and importing large quantities of new-type weapons and combat equipment not only from the United States but from West Europe.

"Arms reduction" and "substitute military capacity" advertised by the U.S. imperialists and the puppets are nothing but arms buildup and a lever to round off war preparations.

Their intention to unleash a war is all the more clearly proved by the fact that they are staging "Team Spirit" joint maneuvers, committing espionage on the Northern half of Korea more frequently and kicking up a confrontation racket against the DPRK with a fake "tunnel" incident.

We are watching with a sharp vigilance their moves for "buildup of practical combat capability" and a series of "activities to be prepared for a wartime."



They must give up the reckless design to invade the North and act with discretion.

### **U.S., South Should Make Moves To Ease Tensions**

*SK2603015190 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean  
1150 GMT 16 Mar 90*

[Commentary by station commentator Kim Kyong-pok: "Which Side Should Take Measures To Ease Tensions?"]

[Text] According to reports from South Korea, it was learned that on 15 March, a so-called breakfast meeting was held among Gregg, U.S. ambassador to South Korea; Menetrey, U.S. commanding general of occupied South Korea; and the puppet minister of national defense and acting minister of foreign affairs. During the meeting they carried out secret talks on pending issues in general in relation to their so-called security cooperation.

It was learned that at the meeting, as part of a measure to ease tensions on the Korean peninsula, the U.S. and South Korean puppets urged the North to take an affirmative measure on this matter since the U.S. and South Korean puppets reduced the size of the U.S. troops stationed in South Korea and the scale of the Team Spirit exercise.

This is a preposterous and stubborn claim by those who are used to distorting the truth and reversing black and white. This is also indeed a mockery toward public opinion at home and abroad who hope to ease tensions on the Korean peninsula, and a defilement against us.

What must be clarified is which side is truly working to ease tensions on the Korean peninsula and who is responsible for the continued acute tense situation. Therefore, we must clearly resolve the issue of which side should take measures to ease tensions. In reality, since this issue is clear to everyone from a practical standpoint, there is really no need to discuss this at length.

The world recognizes that we have carried out earnest and sincere efforts from the consistent position of easing tensions and realizing peace on the Korean peninsula through disarmament. Even in recent years we have not only put forth various proposals and initiatives—such as the proposal to make the Korean peninsula a nuclear-free peace zone, the proposal for gradual disarmament, and the proposal of the four principles to ensure peace and an overall peaceful method—but we also have put forth practical measures such as opening a breakthrough in easing tensions. These measures are to unilaterally reduce the People's Armed Forces by 100,000 soldiers and stop large-scale military exercises.

However, instead of responding to our rational proposals and sincere efforts for disarmament and easing tensions, the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets are babbling about the nonexistent threat of a southward invasion from the North. They also increased the U.S.

occupational forces and the puppet forces and modernized them through provocative war commotions, such as the Team Spirit joint military exercise, thereby aggravating the situation on the Korean peninsula.

At this very moment, in the presence of the world, they are frantically carrying out the Team Spirit-90 military exercise, a preliminary war and nuclear test war to invade our Republic, in a full-scale mobilization stage.

For them to urge us to take measures to ease tensions and so on is truly a preposterous demand. With regard to the withdrawal of the U.S. troops stationed in South Korea and the reduction of the scale of the Team Spirit exercises that the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets are babbling about, this cannot be seen as a measure to ease tensions as they claim it to be.

The U.S. imperialists are babbling about a partial withdrawal of their troops from South Korea, but they are saying that it must be carried out through the adjustment of military forces and that the basic fighting forces and military means should remain as is. Moreover, they are not even thinking of generally pulling out all of their aggressive forces in South Korea. What practical significance does this kind of withdrawal have?

Instead, under the pretext of withdrawal, the U.S. imperialists and the puppets are dragging in more modern military equipment and weapons to qualitatively strengthen the military might of the U.S. occupational forces and the puppet forces. They are also absorbed in working to complete preparations for war.

The reduction in the scale of the Team Spirit military exercises which the U.S. imperialists and the puppets are babbling about is only a strategic propaganda to deceive public opinion at home and abroad.

They only announced the basic military forces as the number of participants mobilized in the exercise, leaving out the number of support personnel and supplementary personnel. If calculated with them included, the number of military forces participating in the exercise amounts to 198,000 troops. How can one regard this as a reduction in the number of troops from these figures?

The U.S. imperialists and the puppets are babbling as if these are measures to ease tensions while it is nothing but a deceitful measure. They are also urging us to take measures in accordance with this which is to lay blame on us for not being able to achieve detente on the Korean peninsula. This is also to rationalize the U.S. occupational forces in South Korea and their confrontational and war policies.

However, this kind of stubborn claim and unreasonable faultfinding cannot be understood. Those responsible for the danger of war which have not been eliminated on the Korean peninsula and the continuance of a tense situation, are completely due to the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets. Therefore, the side which must take measures to ease tensions are none other than them.



The U.S. imperialists and the puppets should not cling to the reverse propaganda of a thief turning on the master with a club, but reduce forces from South Korea, carry out practical measures to withdraw the U.S. troops and nuclear weapons, and stop the provocative war commotion against us.

### **Daily Denounces U.S. Surveillance in South**

SK2403052890 *Pyongyang KCNA in English 0449 GMT*  
24 Mar 90

[Text] Pyongyang March 24 (KCNA)—A detachment of the U.S. National Security Agency has kept a close eye on the tendencies of the puppet government, military and the ins and outs through electronic intelligence-gathering equipment installed at the U.S. Army bases in South Korea, according to THE WASHINGTON POST.

Commenting on this, MINJU CHOSON in a signed commentary today says this clearly shows how impudently the U.S. imperialists behave in South Korea and how poor the lot of the puppets is.

Recalling that the Yankees practiced such bugging in the past to keep an eye on the movements of the puppets, the commentary points out:

Porter, who was the erstwhile American ambassador to South Korea, spoke over an American television that the United States installed bugging devices in the "Chongwadae" long ago to watch and control the slightest movement of the South Korean puppets.

The U.S. secretary of state, while visiting South Korea a few years ago, seated himself in the chair for the "host," not for the "guest" at a "dialogue" with the puppets, and asked them insultingly: Well, what do you think after changing our seats like this? And when he revisited South Korea, he showed up at a "dialogue" even with an explosive-detecting dog.

The puppets, however, were not in a position to lodge any protest against their bugging and had to just keep mum about it and swallow whatever insult.

This eloquently tells that the South Korean puppets are the flunkeyist traitors to the core and dastardly colonial puppets of the U.S. imperialists, stresses the commentary.

### **Daily Condemns 'Rigmarole' of U.S. Occupation**

SK2403102090 *Pyongyang KCNA in English 0959 GMT*  
24 Mar 90

["Far-Fetched Argument of Occupier"—KCNA headline]

[Text] Pyongyang March 24 (KCNA)—MINJU CHOSON in a commentary today condemns the rigmarole strung out by the U.S. imperialists in an attempt to evade the U.S. troop pullout from South Korea and justify their occupation of it, with outcries over the North's "military preponderance."

U.S. President Bush in a "security strategy report" to congress recently reconfirmed that the U.S. "security commitments" to South Korea are steadfast. This is a crafty artifice to keep the U.S. Forces in South Korea for an indefinite period under the signboard of "security," the news analyst says, and goes on:

It is not due to somebody's fault but entirely because of the U.S. imperialists' Asia-Pacific strategy that the situation has become tense and peace is endangered on the Korean peninsula.

South Korea is a world's leading zone in terms of military strength and the density of the deployment of means of war.

The U.S. imperialists are reinforcing their aggression forces in South Korea and, at the same time, frequently staging such war games as the "Team Spirit" joint military exercises against us.

As facts show, it is none but the U.S. imperialists who are pushing the situation on and around the Korean peninsula to an acute pitch of strain and to the brink of war.

Nevertheless, they are making quite a noise, pretending to hope for "peace and security" in the Asian region, for a "fruitful dialogue" between the North and the South of Korea. This is the height of hypocrisy and shamelessness.

The United States must stop talking nonsense and withdraw its occupation forces and nuclear weapons from South Korea without delay.

### **Cheney's Remarks Termed Reckless, 'Bellicose'**

SK2503082890 *Pyongyang KCNA in English 0819 GMT*  
25 Mar 90

[Text] Pyongyang March 25 (KCNA)—U.S. Defense Minister Cheney said that if there is any place on the globe now where disputes might expand into a war, it is the Korean peninsula. He added that the "cutback" of the U.S. troops in South Korea did not mean the cutback of the security commitments and the U.S. forces must not pull out completely.

Commenting on this, NODONG SINMUN today says:

His utterances glaringly revealed the sheer hypocrisy of the U.S. imperialists in twaddling that they want "detente" and "peace" on the Korean peninsula and the "reduction" of the U.S. Forces in South Korea will contribute to this.

The news analyst continues:

His remarks meant the open declaration that they would provoke another war of aggression in no other place of the world but the Korean peninsula. Still more grave is the fact that these words rolled off his tongue at a time when the massive "Team Spirit 90" joint manoeuvres directed against the North were at their height.



The reckless bellicose outbursts of the U.S. brasshats coinciding with the provocative and adventurous military manoeuvres cause greater misgivings among the people that the U.S. imperialists might start a war by surprise against the North while staging the hysteric war game like in Panama.

Cheney's bellicose outcry is a clear proof that there is no change in their Korean strategy.

The "troop cut" plan put forward by the U.S. imperialists recently is a sort of "troop readjustment" plan. They, in actuality, are putting ever greater spurs on the war preparations, while hastening the modernisation of the U.S. forces occupying South Korea and the puppet army behind the curtain of the "cutback" drama.

MINJU CHOSON in a signed commentary says that the reversed logic of Cheney style, which reminds one of a thief crying "stop thief," can never mislead the fair opinion of the world, though it may deceive some paid media.

#### **Reported Comments of 'Governor-General' Gregg**

*SK2603105190 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1016 GMT  
26 Mar 90*

[**"Colonial 'Governor-General' Urges South Korean Puppets To Open Markets"—KCNA headline**]

[Text] Pyongyang March 26 (KCNA)—U.S. Ambassador to South Korea Gregg met the board chairman of "Chongyongnyon," an organisation of comprador capitalists, on March 22 and urged them to open markets, according to a report.

He demanded that they should not only make public "a timetable of market opening" for agricultural produce but also follow it up with a lasting opening of the markets of finance, transport and communications.

Earlier, the puppet clique, under the continued pressure of the U.S. imperialists, worked out a "plan for opening the markets of agricultural and livestock products" and made public the timetable of market opening.

The crafty U.S. imperialists made their colonial "governor general" this time pave the way for the infiltration of the American monopoly capital into finance, communications and transport.

The U.S. imperialists whom the puppet clique serve as its master are highway robbers.

#### **U.S. Official's Remarks on 'Threat' Denounced**

*SK2603055590 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0528 GMT  
26 Mar 90*

[**"Undisguised Intention for Northward Invasion"—KCNA headline**]

[Text] Pyongyang March 26 (KCNA)—U.S. Assistant Secretary of State for East-Asian and Pacific Affairs Solomon in an interview with the U.S.I.A. claimed that

the U.S. military presence in South Korea was designed to deal with the "threat from North Korea."

NODONG SINMUN today brands this as a habitual false propaganda and a far-fetched logic to justify the U.S. military occupation of South Korea.

The news analyst says:

Judging from Solomon's argument, we can see that the U.S. imperialists intend to keep South Korea under their occupation and step up war preparations under the pretext of "threat from the North" and realise their sinister aggressive design for armed attack on the DPRK.

Solomon's argument, the U.S. nuclear arms buildup in Northeast Asia, the "Team Spirit 90" joint military maneuvers, the strengthening of the U.S.-Japan-South Korea tripartite military alliance and other movements show that the U.S. imperialists regard their military occupation of South Korea as the key to the execution of their Asia-Pacific strategy.

To conceal their ulterior intention, they are raising a hue and cry over "threat from the North" like a thief crying "stop thief!"

The establishment of nuclear-free peace zones in the Korean Peninsula, Northeast Asia and all other parts of Asia and the Pacific is a prerequisite for peace in this region. It is the demand of the times to get the U.S. imperialist aggression forces and U.S. Nuclear weapons withdrawn from South Korea and the rest of the Asia-Pacific region.

If the United States continues to ignore this demand, it will precipitate its own isolation and destruction.

#### **Professor Discusses 'Sham Evidences' of Tunnel**

*SK2303152890 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1058 GMT  
23 Mar 90*

[Text] Pyongyang March 23 (KCNA)—the South Korean puppets trumped up the "fourth tunnel" incident in conspiracy with the U.S. imperialists and produced a few "pieces of evidence" to make believe their allegation that the "tunnel" was dug by the North for southward invasion. But, the "pieces of evidence" are all fakes.

Prof. and Dr. An Yong-son who is a corresponding member of the Academy of Sciences, says this in an article contributed to MINJU CHOSON today.

Our experts in mine development, tunnelling and geology went to Panmunjom on March 14 for a joint investigation into the "tunnel" and, seeing the "pieces of evidence," could confirm that they were all fakes, he declares, and explains the reason, saying:

First of all, among the "pieces of evidence" there were "pictures" showing the inside of the "tunnel" with props, which was inconsistent with the layer of the "fourth tunnel" published by the puppets.



According to data released by the puppets, the layer of the "tunnel" is granite and it is 1.7 metres both in height and width. It is a common knowledge that when a small-scale tunnel is dug into the stratum of such hard rock as granite there is no need for props. The "pictures of the tunnel" put on show by the puppets were no doubt pictures of a pit of a South Korean coal or ore mine.

Among the "pieces of evidence" were two short jumpers. Supposing that the two were found in the same "tunnel," they must have got rusty alike. But there was big difference between the two in the degree of rusting. This bespeaks that they were from different places.

The pobedite-capped [as received] jumper head included in the "pieces of evidence" should have been soiled with mud if it had been found stuck in the mud. But the case was not that.

And there were five old "hose pieces" of different diameters among the "pieces of evidence" and they were probably meant to prove the use of muckers. However, this "piece of evidence" did not stand to reason at all. The mucker we use in tunneling is 2.22 metres in height and it is an incontestable fact that such a mucker could not be used in digging a tunnel two metres high. Of course, there are smaller muckers, but we do not use them.

One of the hoses for muckers had a connecting socket attached to it, and we do not produce connecting sockets of this form and mechanism.

The "evidences" also included "asbestos packing" and "vinyl packing" the holes of which were about 100 mm in diameter. These were also ridiculous ones.

It is quite a nonsense either in view of the scientific and technical concept or of common knowledge that compressed air pipes 100 mm in diameter were used in digging a "tunnel" no more than 1.7 metres in height and width.

Included in the "evidences" were a short wood with three insulators linked by a piece of vinyl-covered wire and an unbroken electric bulb. They also totally lacked credibility.

There is no use of an electric motor inside the tunnel when digging such a narrow one.

Also incomprehensible is that an electric bulb was found lying unbroken on the bed of the "tunnel."

As proved above, the "jumpers," "insulators," "pieces of rubber hose" and "packings" claimed to have been found in the "tunnel" are all sham "evidences."

#### **South People Denounce U.S. for Tunnel Incident**

SK2603053890 *Pyongyang KCNA in English 0508 GMT*  
26 Mar 90

[Text] Pyongyang March 26 (KCNA)—South Korean people of all strata are denouncing the U.S. imperialists and the No Tae-u puppet clique for fabricating the

"fourth tunnel incident" for a sinister political purpose against the northern half of Korea.

According to radio "Voice of National Salvation," a Prof. Kim teaching at Seoul University heard from a journalist who had visited Panmunjom to cover the 455th meeting of the Military Armistice Commission on March 14 that he had seen the U.S. side having a hard time in its bid to extricate itself from the dilemma under this and that pretext, persistently opposing the proposal of the North side for a spot investigation into the "tunnel incident." The professor said:

It is certain that as the proposal of the North side for pulling down the concrete wall, a barrier of division, and realising free travel and complete opening caused sensations among our people and in the international community, the United States and the authorities concocted the "tunnel" incident for a political propaganda to counter it.

The "tunnel" incident is a clumsy drama devised by those who administer politics and maintain the "regime" with North-South confrontation.

A certain Chong working at a company in Kuro industrial zone of Seoul stated that the U.S. side's refusal to accept the offer of the North for dispatching a fact-finding team to investigate the "tunnel" proves that the "tunnel" is a fake.

As already reported, a pressman who had visited Panmunjom for news coverage had this to say:

As for the "fourth tunnel," it is a tunnel for invading the North dug by the Yuwon Construction Company, which had carried out the Namsan 3rd tunnel project in Seoul, dug from May last year according to a contract given by the "Ministry of Defence." The script of the drama is a brainchild of the "army headquarters" and its conductor is the Americans.

When this fact was disclosed through different channels, they advertised it as a "tunnel for invading the South."

A newspaper reporter Yun in Seoul stressed: Our fellow countrymen cannot pardon the anti-national, anti-reunification moves of the United States and the authorities to slander the fellow countrymen of the same nation in the North by faking it up in conspiracy with each other.

#### **Newspaper Urges South To Accept Wall Proposal**

SK2503082290 *Pyongyang KCNA in English 0814 GMT*  
25 Mar 90

[Text] Pyongyang March 25 (KCNA)—The consultative meeting of the representatives of the DPRK Government and political parties in a letter to their negotiating partners of South Korea proposed to form a joint investigation team involving representatives of the authorities and political parties of the North and the South and conduct a spot investigation on March 30 and have a contact to discuss the working formalities concerning it.



since the South Korean authorities continue denying the existence of the concrete wall.

It is a reasonable step and a fair proposal to confirm objectively whether there exists a concrete wall or not, not in words, so that everyone may be convinced, says MINJU CHOSON today.

The proposal is motivated by the desire to solve the problem of removing the concrete wall at any cost and open a phase for national reunification, the cherished desire of the fellow countrymen, by joint efforts of the whole nation, the news analyst says, and goes on:

The concrete wall built in the area South of the Military Demarcation Line extending 240 km from the east to the west actually exists and with nothing can the South Korean authorities conceal it.

If there is no concrete wall as they claim, there is no reason for them to refuse to accept our proposal for joint investigation.

The South Korean authorities must show an affirmative response to our proposal, though belatedly, no more insisting that there is no wall, and accept at an early date our just proposal to pull down the barrier and ensure free travel and full-scale opening.

#### **No's Remarks Seen as Call for Fascism, Division**

*SK2503084390 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0833 GMT  
25 Mar 90*

[Text] Pyongyang March 25 (KCNA)—NODONG SINMUN today hits out at the ~~or~~ popular and anti-reunification outbursts let out by the traitor No Tae-u at the first "state council meeting" after the "Cabinet reshuffle."

He cried for cracking down without mercy on the labor and student movement by reinforced police force, bridging over the economic crisis through "industrial peace," "energetically promoting the northern policy" and, at the same time, "carrying into practice the reunification-related policy in cooperation with the friendly neighbours."

This indicates what road the "Democratic Liberal Party regime," the so-called "new mega-party," is going to follow under the cloak of "democracy, prosperity and reunification," says the news analyst, and continues:

The drive of the traitor No reeked of blood.

The sum total of his blast is that he would ruthlessly crush the smallest struggle of the people.

He strung out trash also about "overcoming" the economic crisis. He, however, failed to produce any remedy, the South Korean economic crisis being an inevitable consequence of the colonial dependent economy and it being precipitated under the U.S. economic pressure.

As for the "reunification-related policy" over which the traitor No talked a lot, it is virtually a divisive policy. The "northern policy" which he said he would step up is division-oriented and the "reunification policy" he intends to promote with the backing of his U.S. and Japanese patrons seeking a permanent split of the Korean nation is the same.

The "slogans" hung out by the "DLP" are, in the final analysis, calls for fascism, not democracy, for decline, not prosperity, for division, not reunification. It is as foolish as expecting a rose to come into bloom in a ditch to expect democracy, prosperity and reunification from the dictator and political charlatans.

#### **Suppression of Chuche Followers Denounced**

*SK2403050490 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0427 GMT  
24 Mar 90*

[Text] Pyongyang March 24 (KCNA)—The No Tae-u military fascist clique, instead of following the anachronistic road of fascistization, must abolish the anti-reunification "National Security Law" and promptly stop the suppression of patriotic democrats and students who espouse the chuche idea.

The Secretariat of the Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland [CPRF] said this in its Information No. 563 issued on March 23.

In the first 20 days of March alone the fascist clique seized some 300 volumes of books and more than 10,000 copies of literature explaining the chuche idea and hundreds of volumes of other books including the historical novel "peasants' war in 1894" and arrested many people in this connection in different parts of South Korea, the information says, and continues:

It can be seen only in the extremely fascist society where elementary freedom of speech and the press, not to speak of the freedom of choice of ideology, is totally obliterated.

It is only too natural that the South Korean students and people follow the immortal chuche idea which is a priceless wealth never known in the history of our nation.

And it is entirely beneficial to the unity and reunification of the nation to give the South Korean people a correct understanding of the chuche idea and the northern half of the country.

This notwithstanding, the No Tae-u group is harshly suppressing those who study and disseminate the chuche idea. This shows that the No group is a truculent military gang and a clique of contemptible flunkeyists and traitors without a shread of national conscience and reason.



### **ROK Student Leader Cited on Anti-U.S. Struggle**

SK2503081090 *Pyongyang KCNA in English 0805 GMT*  
25 Mar 90

[Text] *Pyongyang March 25 (KCNA)*—Student Song Kap-sok, acting chairman of the "National Council of Student Representatives" (Chondaehyop) of South Korea, declared that Chondaehyop would powerfully wage the anti-U.S. struggle, the anti-"government" struggle for smashing the "Democratic Liberal Party" and for national reunification, according to a report.

He expressed this resolution in his speech at a rally held at Chungnam University in Taejon on March 22.

He also declared that "Chondaehyop" would launch an all-nation signature campaign to destroy the barrier of the division and that the way of the struggle for this campaign will be decided at a meeting of "Chondaehyop" scheduled next month.

### **Student Resistance Anniversary Marked 24 Mar**

SK2403102290 *Pyongyang KCNA in English 1008 GMT*  
24 Mar 90

[Text] *Pyongyang March 24 (KCNA)*—NODONG SINMUN and MINJU CHOSON today commemorate the 26th anniversary of the March 24 resistance of the South Korean students and people against the criminal "talks" between the South Korean puppets and the Japanese reactionaries.

The 70 odd day-long hard-fought struggle all over South Korea which was triggered off by the protest of the students of the Literature and Science College of Seoul University on March 24, 1964, was an anti-imperialist, anti-fascist resistance to put a period to alien aggression and the colonial fascist dictatorship and to achieve independence and democratisation of society and national reunification.

NODONG SINMUN in a signed article says the earnest desire of the valiant fighters of the March 24 resistance to shake off the yoke of colonial slavery and live in an independent, democratic new society and a reunified country has not yet been realised.

Today the whole world is advancing along the road of independence and democratisation. South Korea alone, however, remains still a colony and military base of the U.S. imperialists and a society of fascist dictatorship, having occupied South Korea, the U.S. imperialists are not only violating the national sovereignty of the people, but also framing every conceivable plot to create "two Koreas" and permanently divide our nation.

The moves of the Japanese reactionaries to realise their wild scheme to stage a comeback to South Korea with the backing of the U.S. imperialists are getting all the more undisguised. The Japanese reactionaries, while encouraging the puppets in the "two Koreas" plot, are intensifying their

economic infiltration into South Korea, tightening the political and military tieup with the puppets and taking an active part in the moves to bring into shape the U.S.-Japan-South Korea triangular military alliance.

The colonial enslavement policy of the U.S. imperialists and the Japanese reactionaries in South Korea is becoming more blatant due to the treacheries of the No Tae-u military fascist clique.

It is an urgent task facing the South Korean people, a task that brooks no further delay, to drive the U.S. imperialist aggression forces out of South Korea, check and frustrate the manoeuvrings of the Japanese reactionaries to reinvade South Korea and bring independence and democracy to society.

The South Korean people are now waging a powerful movement for independence, democracy and reunification, the article says, adding:

Their desire to overthrow the colonial military fascist "regime" of the U.S. imperialists and live in a reunified country free from outside forces is sure to be realised.

MINJU CHOSON in a signed article stresses that the South Korean people should smash the offensive of the reactionary forces with concerted efforts.

### **Agitators, Propagandists Hold National Meeting**

#### **Yi Chong-ok, Others Attend**

SK2303233290 *Pyongyang KCNA in English 1017 GMT*  
23 Mar 90

[Text] *Pyongyang March 23 (KCNA)*—A national meeting of active agitators and propagandists for five families was held here for three days from March 21.

The meeting discussed tasks facing the agitators and propagandists for five families to bring about a great revolutionary upsurge in socialist construction.

Present there were Vice-President Yi Chong-ok, Vice-Premier Chong Chun-ki, Secretary Choe Tae-pok and other officials concerned.

Kim Ki-nam, director of a department of the C.C. [Central Committee], the Workers' Party of Korea, delivered a report.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, on the basis of the traditions of the mass political work he had established in the period of the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle, has established the agitation system based at production sites, the reporter said, and continued:

Our agitators creditably fulfilled their tasks for the remoulding of people and their ideology in the period of the building of a new country, the fatherland liberation war, the postwar rehabilitation and construction and the great chollima upsurge.



The great leader initiated the system of propagandists for five families after the completion of the socialist transformation of the relations of production and created a model and generalized it in all rural communities of the country.

The system represents a method of propaganda which makes it possible to push ahead with the work for removing the distinctions between town and countryside by rapidly enhancing the ideological and cultural level of peasants.

Dear Comrade Kim Chong-il pioneered the unique idea and policy of the agitation for increased production and established a regular work system of doing it in close combination with the fulfilment of immediate tasks for socialist economic construction.

The Workers' Party of Korea, as required by the drive for the grand socialist construction, created a model of the agitation for increased production and popularized it throughout the country so that the drum-beating of agitation reverberated far and wide through the country.

Saying the situation today calls upon the entire working people to display mass heroism in the drive for creating the "speed of the 90s," the reporter laid down the tasks arising in propaganda and agitation to this end.

The agitators and propagandists for five families should encourage all the party members and working people to feel proud of the greatness of our idea, our policy and our traditions and thoroughly implement the party's slogan of "let us live our own way!" in all fields of the revolution and construction, said Kim Ki-nam.

He called on them to invigorate the agitation so as to find out more reserves for increased production and economies in all parts of the country.

The floor was taken by labour hero Yu Pyong-ok, agitator of the Sinchang Coal Mine, Ko Sun-pok of Kangbuk Senior Middle School in Kumchon County who is a propagandist in charge of five families, and many other agitators and propagandists.

They reviewed the achievements and experience gained in their past agitation and propaganda and expressed the resolution to activate the agitation for increased production in keeping with the requirements of the drive for the grand socialist construction.

#### **Kim Il-song Attends Session**

*SK2303233490 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1013 GMT  
23 Mar 90*

[Text] Pyongyang March 23 (KCNA)—The great leader President Kim Il-song today met and congratulated the attendants of the national meeting of active agitators and propagandists for five families.

The attendants enthusiastically welcomed President Kim Il-song, raising stormy cheers of "Hurrah!"

He was accompanied by members of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea [WPK] Yon Hyong-muk, Yi Chong-ok and Chon Pyong-ho, alternate members of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee Han Song-yong, Kim Pok-sin, Chong Chun-ki and Kang Hui-won, secretaries of the WPK Central Committee Choe Tae-pok and So Kwan-hui, and director of a department of the WPK Central Committee Kim Ki-nam.

President Kim Il-song congratulated the active agitators and propagandists for five families of the whole country upon their active contribution to socialist construction by discharging with credit their honorable mission and duty as propagandists, defenders and executors of the party policies in each period and at each stage of revolution and construction in hearty response to our party's policy of propaganda and agitation, and posed for a photograph with them.

#### **Paper Urges Increased Role for Propagandists**

*SK2603101490 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1003 GMT  
26 Mar 90*

[Text] Pyongyang March 26 (KCNA)—NODONG SINMUN in an editorial today calls for further enhancing the role of the agitators and propagandists for five families in compliance with the requirements of the March in the '90s.

With reference to the national meeting of active agitators and propagandists for five families which was held for three days from March 21, the editorial notes that the meeting was of weighty significance in improving and strengthening the party propaganda and agitation work in keeping with the requirements of the developing realities.

It says:

To accelerate the revolution and construction by rousing the creative zeal of the masses is a consistent policy the Workers' Party of Korea [WPK] has adhered to from the first days of its founding.

The WPK has always attached primary importance to mass political work and mass agitation and constantly improved their content, style and methods in line with the progress of socialist construction.

The system of agitation work at production sites and the system of propagandists for five families, established by the WPK, are unique and superior propaganda and agitation systems of our own style. Under these systems propaganda and agitation are active wherever there are the masses and production and construction are going on.

The system of propagandists for five families is a powerful method of propaganda whereby to accomplish at an earlier date the historical cause of eliminating distinction between town and country by rapidly raising the ideological and cultural levels of the peasants.



The editorial stresses the need to successfully implement the party's slogan "agitators and propagandists for five families must be thorough defenders, propagandists and executors of party policies!"

It calls upon the agitators and propagandists for five families to strive hard so that the drum-beating of agitation for increased production and economies may ring out more loudly from production and construction sites.

### **Kim Chong-il Contributes to Artistic Activities**

SK2303235490 *Pyongyang KCNA in English 1501 GMT*  
23 Mar 90

[Text] *Pyongyang March 23 (KCNA)*—The third national singing competitions of working people (September 1989-March 1990) closed a few days ago. More than 1,000 working people of various strata including workers and peasants participated in it.

The competitions were held at 25 theatres and houses of culture in four districts through preliminary contests, semifinals and finals.

The participants sang 1,200 songs at the preliminary contests and semifinals and 139 singers sang 250 songs at the finals.

Over 70,000 people watched the competitions at theatres and houses of culture and they were televised 107 times.

Earlier, the first competitions (August 1986-April 1987) was participated in by 480 people and the second competitions (October 1987-July 1988) by 560 people.

The singing competitions of working people show that art activities have been popularized in Korea and the work of making the whole country engage in artistic activities is being promoted energetically.

Dear Comrade Kim Chong-il said:

"We should do away with the tendency of professionals alone engaging in literary and artistic work and develop literature and art on a mass basis. Our aim is to make the whole country engage in artistic activities by developing popular art so that every member of society takes part in it and enjoys it."

The competitions involve all the working people of various strata who want to participate in them.

The singers sang well while skilfully playing accordions, guitars and other instruments, thus demonstrating the justness and vitality of our party's policy of putting artistic activities on a mass basis.

In the workers group of the third competitions Kim Myong-sun, a member of the party members shock brigade for the construction of the capital city, sang songs well and was highly appreciated and in the peasants group Pak Chan-sun, a farmer of the Chungpyong Cooperative Farm, Anbyon county, Kangwon Province, was well received.

Housewives and families also appeared on the stage of the competitions, delighting the audiences.

Winning the top honor were housewife Wang Ok-sil residing in Kaesong, the seven-member family of honoured disabled soldier Kim Ho-sop residing in Pyongyang, and seven sisters who returned from Japan.

Most of the competitors were workers and peasants.

The results of the singing competitions are attributable to the wise guidance of dear Comrade Kim Chong-il who put forward the policy of popularizing art many years ago and has developed popular culture and art on a wide scale.

Always paying deep attention to the people's cultural life, he initiated the singing competitions of working people which are of weighty importance in making art prevail all over the country and gave guidance in their process on several occasions. He gave detailed instructions on the form, method, judgment and appraisal of the competitions and took care that good prizes were awarded to the winners.

Amid his greater concern and the expectation of the entire people the singing competitions of working people were held on a greater scale.

Watching the competitions on the TV screen, he spoke highly of the performers, saying our people sing songs well. According to Chang Mun-hyon, director of the Music Organization Department of the General Bureau of Television of the DPRK Radio and Television Broadcasting Committee, the fourth national singing competitions of working people will begin soon. Thousands of people have already handed in applications, which predicts that the forthcoming competitions would chalk up a new record in its scale and standard.

### **Kim Chong-il Termed 'Great Man of Leadership'**

SK2603050990 *Pyongyang KCNA in English 0458 GMT*  
26 Mar 90

[Text] *Pyongyang March 26 (KCNA)*—LES CONSO-MATEURS AFRICAINS, a newspaper published in Rwanda, carried an article praising the immortal feats of dear Comrade Kim Chong-il.

Dear Comrade Kim Chong-il resolutely defends the chuche idea and constantly develops and enriches its treasure house with his distinguished ideological and theoretical activities, the paper said, and went on:

He has developed and enriched the chuche idea by publishing many works including "On Some Questions in Understanding the Chuche Philosophy", "On Some Problems of Education in the Chuche Idea" and "On Establishing the Chuche Outlook on the Revolution."

He has strengthened and developed the Workers' Party of Korea as a great guiding force which leads the revolution and construction to victory and saw to it that the



line of the three revolutions—ideological, technical and cultural—was implemented successfully.

Introducing achievements in Korea in detail, the paper pointed out: The dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il is a great man of leadership who has ushered in a new history of miraculous development and prosperity unprecedented in the 5,000-year long history of the Korean nation.

The Korean people are confidently advancing toward the complete victory of socialism under his leadership.

### **Iron Ore Production Increased 100,000 Tons**

*SK2403103190 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1005 GMT  
24 Mar 90*

[Text] Pyongyang March 24 (KCNA)—The ore mines under the General Bureau of Ferrous Mining Industry have sharply increased production by scrupulously planning the work for increased production and economies and exploring and mobilizing inner reserves. The average daily output of iron ore in March is 40 percent up on the corresponding time last year.

100,000 more tons of iron ore were produced in the last two months or so, taking the bureau as a whole, as compared with the same period last year.

The Tokhyon mine topped its February quota 13 percent and is overfulfilling its daily assignments five percent entering this month by giving priority to tunnelling and making an effective use of equipment.

The iron ore output in the first two months and a half of this year at the Chaeryong mine is 50 percent above the corresponding period last year.

The Unryul mine is registering significant achievements by increasing the operation rate of the long-distance belt conveyer.

### **Tourism in North Korea 'Developing Rapidly'**

*SK2603051390 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0502 GMT  
26 Mar 90*

[Text] Pyongyang March 26 (KCNA)—Korea's tourism is developing rapidly.

According to Cho Chun-sin, director of the propaganda department of the State General Guidance Bureau of Tourism, the number of the foreign tourists increased 50 percent over the last four years and is expected to rise 40 percent again this year as against last year's.

Tourist exchange began in Korea in 1956.

Tourism has become animated with the consolidation of the economic foundation of the country, the development of the scenic spots and discovery of historical relics and remains.

Korea is surrounded by seas on three sides.

The water of the east sea of Korea is deep and clear, while the west sea is characteristic of difference between the high and low tides.

Korea with distinctive four seasons is very long in the rate of sunshine. There are many scenic spots of fantastic shapes in all parts of the country, 80 percent of which is occupied by mountainous areas.

There are rare fauna and flora and many special products in Korea.

Many historical remains attract the attention of the tourists.

Korea has many tourist spots including Pyongyang, Kaesong, a city adjoining the Demarcation Line, Nampo, a port city of culture, famous Mts. Paektu, Kumgang and Myohyang, where sufficient service facilities for tourists such as hotels, bathing resorts, expeditionary roads and souvenir shops are found.

In recent years the survey and development of tourist resources have been stepped up and tourist resorts further modernized.

Excellent transport means including planes are available.

Tourism is very diversified.

Korea provides tourism for mountaineering, hunting, sports, education, historical researches, medical treatment and the study of fauna and flora according to the demands of the tourists.

She entered the World Tourism Organisation in September 1987 and is taking an active part in the exchange for tourist development including tourist film festivals.

### **Papers Urge Participation in SPA Elections**

*SK2303232590 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1001 GMT  
23 Mar 90*

[“Papers Call for Drive To Significantly Meet Election to the SPA”—KCNA headline]

[Text] Pyongyang March 23 (KCNA)—NODONG SINMUN today editorially calls upon the entire party members and other working people to meet the election to the Supreme People's Assembly [SPA] with a high degree of political and ideological enthusiasm and brilliant successes and thus consolidate as firm as a rock the revolutionary power of our workers and peasants and effect a greater success in socialist construction.

The election to the 9th SPA of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea is due on April 22.

Saying that the scheduled election is a great political event of weighty significance in the political life of our people and socialist construction, the editorial underlines the importance of the election.

It further says:



The election will be an important undertaking to demonstrate the invincible might of our people firmly united as one around the party, the leader and the Government of the DPRK and it is of weighty importance in demonstrating the superiority and invincible vitality of the socialist system in our country and stepping up socialist construction.

Particularly, to meet the election with a high degree of political zeal and successes in labor would give great encouragement to the South Korean people courageously struggling for independence, democracy and reunification and to the world's revolutionary people, and deal a telling blow at the anti-socialist campaign of the imperialists.

It is important in the endeavours to hold the election significantly that with the election as an occasion the entire party members and other working people should have a high degree of political awareness to cement as firm as a rock our revolutionary power, rallied close around the party and the leader.

To achieve a singlehearted unity of the entire Korean people centring around the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and dear Comrade Kim Chong-il is the life and soul of our people's power and the source of the invincible might.

With the approach of the auspicious election all the party members and other working people should bring about an epochal turn in carrying out the party's plan of economic construction by fully displaying collective innovations and mass heroism in all domains.

MINJU CHOSON in an editorial calls for bringing about a new turn in the fulfilment of this year's plan and grand socialist march by effecting a great upsurge with the election as an occasion.

### **Theoretical Concept of Chachusong Viewed**

SK2503085390 *Pyongyang KCNA in English* 0838 GMT  
25 Mar 90

[Text] *Pyongyang March 25 (KCNA)*—Our party propounded that the greatness of the chuche idea lies in that it indicates a road of realising the chachusong of the popular masses and gives a profound elucidation of it, says Dr. Kang Min-ku in an article contributed to NODONG SINMUN today.

The author says:

Dear Comrade Kim Chong-il gave comprehensive answers to all the theoretical and practical questions arising in defending and realising the chachusong of the popular masses and systematised in an integral way the doctrine on the chachusong of the popular masses. Particularly, the scientific formulation that chachusong falls into the main category of the chuche idea is an outstanding ideological and theoretical feat.

Dear Comrade Kim Chong-il said:

"Chachusong falls into the main category of the chuche idea and a concept of the intrinsic attribute of a man....

As the chuche idea defines chachusong as the intrinsic attribute of a man and the first and foremost life of the country and the nation, it serves as a powerful weapon in the struggle of the popular masses for the defence and realisation of chachusong against all manner of domination and subjugation."

The chuche idea is a great revolutionary doctrine which makes it possible to thoroughly transform nature, society and man in accordance with his social nature to live and develop independently and thus make him the master of the world and of his destiny and indicates a road to eternal happiness and prosperity of mankind.

Only on the basis of a profound understanding of the chachusong of man is it possible to deeply grasp such revolutionary character and greatness of the chuche idea.

The chuche idea, the first idea in history that views man in context with society, gives a profound exposition of the intrinsic attribute of man being chachusong, creativity and consciousness.

With the elucidation of the idea that chachusong is the intrinsic attribute of man a new chuche-based viewpoint of the world that a man is in the position of the master of the world and plays a decisive role in developing the world could be established.

The ideological and theoretical exposition of chachusong being the intrinsic attribute of man is of weighty importance in arming the party members and other working people firmly with the socio-historical principle of chuche. The chuche idea expounds that the source of the vital energies of the popular masses is that the leader, the party and the masses form a socio-political organism. This plays an important role of cognition and education in making people firmly establish the chuche-based outlook on revolution.

The article further says:

The chuche idea propounds the truth that the chachusong of an individual finds expression in the characteristics of the collective when it is incorporated in a socio-political organism.

Elucidation of this principle made it clear that the unbreakable might of our socialist system mainly lies in the unity of the leader, the party and the masses in an integral whole.

Chachusong is the life and soul of the country and the nation.

When the state fails to maintain chachusong, it cannot assume responsibility for the destiny of its people nor get rid of dependence and obedience in the relations with other countries. And only when the party and state hold fast to chachusong in politics, can they shape the line and policies in the interests of the country, the nation and the



popular masses and carry them through in reliance upon the strength of their popular masses.

The history of the struggle of our people clearly shows that invincible is the people who value the chachusong of the country and the nation as their life and soul, establish chuche and step up the revolution and construction independently and creatively.

### **Newspaper Advocates Confederal Reunification**

*SK2503083790 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0825 GMT  
25 Mar 90*

[Text] Pyongyang March 25 (KCNA)—The way of realizing at the earliest date the national reunification ardently desired by the nation under the present situation of the country is to found the democratic confederal republic of Koryo [DCRK] which would enable the North and South to achieve a complete national reunification by amalgamating the two regional governments on the principle of coexistence.

NODONG SINMUN today says this, referring to the ways of solving the reunification question, the greatest national desire and the urgent task of the Korean people.

In a signed article titled "Proposal for Founding Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo Shows Best Way of Solving Reunification Question" the paper says:

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught:

"The proposal for the foundation of the DCRK is the best way which enables us to settle the reunification problem most rapidly under the present condition of our country."

This proposal holds that the country should be reunified by founding a confederal republic through the establishment of a unified national government on condition that the North and the South recognize and tolerate each other's ideas and social systems, a government in which the two sides are represented on an equal footing and under which they exercise regional autonomy respectively with equal rights and duties.

As there actually exist different ideas and systems in the North and the South, the fastest and most convincing way of realizing the reunification of the country in a peaceful way is to form a unified state by uniting the two autonomous governments, leaving the two systems as they are on the principle of co-existence, no one vanquishing the other or overwhelming the other.

The proposal for the foundation of the DCRK fairly reflects the interests of the two sides. It stipulates all questions such as the way of founding the confederal state and power structure, the mission of the confederal government and its organization and management, the duties of the regional governments of the confederal government, nomenclature and the ten-point policy so fairly as not to impair the interests of any classes, circles and groupings of the North and the South.

It is a feasible reunification proposal based on realistic possibility. There can exist different ideologies and systems in one country. If the North and the South abide by the principle of neither side forcing its ideology and system upon the other, it is possible to reunify the country by founding the DCRK.

The proposal is based on the three principles of independence, peaceful reunification and great national unity, the common program of national reunification.

Our nation unanimously demand the country be reunified independently by the efforts of the nation itself without foreign interference, in a peaceful way, not through a war and on the principle of achieving great national unity transcending ideas and systems. This clearly proves that it is possible to found the DCRK through the unity of the North and the South where differing ideologies and systems exist.

### **Visitors Laud Feats of Revolutionary Hero**

*SK2303044090 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0428 GMT  
23 Mar 90*

[Text] Pyongyang March 23 (KCNA)—Foreign visitors are inspecting historical sites associated with the revolutionary feats performed by Kim Hyong-chik, the outstanding leader of the anti-Japanese national liberation movement and indomitable revolutionary fighter, on the occasion of the day of the formation of the Korean National Association.

They spoke highly of the undying feats performed by Kim Hyong-chik after visiting historical sites including Hakdanggol in Pyongyang, a historical place where he solemnly proclaimed the formation of the Korean National Association on March 23, 1917, and the Ponghwa Historical Site where he educated the rising generation in the patriotic idea of "chiwon" (lofty aims) and, at the same time, formed legal mass organizations and laid mass foundations of the anti-Japanese national liberation struggle.

The head of the Malian chuche idea study delegation said Kim Hyong-chik awakened the people to the idea of "chiwon" and aroused them in the anti-Japanese resistance, fighting Japanese imperialism in an indomitable spirit.

The head of the Cuban TV cameramen's group stressed that Kim Hyong-chik advanced in his early years the idea of achieving the independence of the country with the efforts of the nation and waged an unremitting revolutionary struggle.

Costa Rican political activist Jose Francisco Aguilar Bulgar-elli said the Ponghwa Historical Site associated with the revolutionary feats of Kim Hyong-chik, an indomitable revolutionary fighter, is well known to the progressive people of the world and that the letters of "chiwon" give many people grand aspirations for the future.



## South Korea

### Seoul, Ulaanbaatar Establish Diplomatic Ties

SK2603102490 Seoul YONHAP in English 1019 GMT  
26 Mar 90

[Text] Seoul, March 26 (YONHAP)—South Korea and Mongolia established ambassador-level diplomatic relations Monday, the Foreign Ministry here said. A protocol on setting up full diplomatic ties between the two nations was signed in Ulaanbaatar, the Mongolian capital, on Monday evening, according to the ministry.

Assistant Foreign Minister for Economic Affairs Yi Ki-chu, now visiting Mongolia, and Mongolian First Deputy Foreign Minister Yondon signed the protocol. Under the protocol effective Monday, the two nations will send ambassadors to each other's capital at an earliest possible date. It brought the number of communist nations with which Seoul has opened ambassador-level diplomatic relations to six and put total diplomatic ties at 138.

The negotiations to open Seoul-Ulaanbaatar relations began July 1987 when diplomats based in Japan contacted to discuss Mongolia's participation in the 1988 Seoul Olympic Games. The Mongolian side has asked Seoul to open a permanent embassy in Ulaanbaatar during the negotiations, and South Korea is expected to open an embassy there soon, the official said.

In addition to the protocol for diplomatic ties, Yi and Yondon have agreed to push ahead with accords on economic, technological and cultural cooperation and pledged cooperation on the international scene.

Yi, who arrived in Ulaanbaatar Saturday, delivered a letter from Foreign Minister Choi Ho-chung to Mongolian Foreign Minister Tserenpiliin Gombosuren inviting him to Seoul during a call on the Mongolian minister.

Mongolia has maintained full diplomatic ties with North Korea since 1948 and became the first communist nation in Asia to establish full diplomatic ties with South Korea.

### Contacts Came Via Beijing

SK2603061090 Seoul Domestic Service in Korean  
0500 GMT 26 Mar 90

[Report by reporter Ko Tae-yong from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs]

[Text] An official of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs revealed today that Yi Ki-chu, second assistant minister of the Foreign Ministry, who is currently on a visit to Mongolia, will officially sign with his Mongolian counterpart a protocol on the establishment of diplomatic relations between the two countries at 1900 [1000 GMT] 26 March in Ulaanbaatar.

Our country has made unofficial contacts with Mongolia thorough Beijing and has discussed the question of

establishing diplomatic relations with it. In particular, on 22 March, the Mongolian ambassador to Yugoslavia informed our country's foreign minister Choe Ho-chung of the Mongolian Government's desire to establish diplomatic relations with our country.

### Gorbachev Said To Want Ties Before Year's End

SK2303143890 Seoul Television Service in Korean  
1200 GMT 23 Mar 90

[Text] Quoting a reliable source, ASAHI SIMBUN reported today that in his 21 March talks with Kim Yong-sam, the leader of the Democratic Liberal Party, Soviet President Gorbachev said that he wants to establish diplomatic relations with Korea before the end of this year.

### Diplomatic Ties to USSR Officially Proposed

SK2403024490 Seoul YONHAP in English 0229 GMT  
24 Mar 90

[Text] Moscow, March 24 (YONHAP)—South Korea officially proposed to the Soviet Union Friday that the two countries establish diplomatic relations and called for government-level talks to discuss the matter. The proposal was made during a meeting attended by Korean ruling party co-leader Kim Yong-sam, First State Minister for Political Affairs Pak Chol-on and S.R. Sitaryan, the Soviet deputy prime minister in charge of economy, in a government office building, Korean officials said.

Pak, in his capacity as the South Korean Government representative, proposed immediately holding official government-level negotiations on full ties.

He said it was essential for the two nations to sign various government-level accords, including an investment guarantee pact, to promote economic cooperation, according to the officials, who are accompanying Kim on an eight-day trip to Moscow.

It was the first time South Korea has officially made an issue of establishing formal ties, which Seoul has sought through behind-the-scenes contacts, in open talks between the two governments.

Sitaryan, who is also chairman of the Soviet State Commission for External Economic Affairs, declined to comment on the Soviet position on diplomatic ties but agreed in principle on the need to expand economic cooperation. "If the two nations find it difficult to immediately set up diplomatic ties, a cooperative body comprising government officials led by a cabinet minister from each side should be launched to simultaneously discuss establishing diplomatic relations and economic cooperation," Pak was quoted as saying during the meeting.

In addition, a joint Korea-Soviet economic cooperation council comprising government officials and businessmen could be established to discuss in detail and push for economic exchanges, including joint-venture



development projects," said Pak, the influential architect of President No Tae-u's northern policy of promoting relations with socialist countries.

Sitaryan said it may be better to use the current economic cooperation body set up by the two countries as a channel for such discussions for the time being, an indication that Moscow may not consider opening official talks on normalizing diplomatic ties with Seoul at this time, the officials said.

The current body is the Korean-Soviet and Soviet-Korean Economic Cooperation Councils, co-chaired by Chong Chu-yong, the owner of Korea's Hyundai business conglomerate, and Vladimir Golanov, first vice president of the Soviet Chamber of Commerce and Industry.

The proposal was part of intensive efforts made during Kim's spotlighted trip to the Soviet Union to seek diplomatic ties.

Kim unprecedentedly met with Soviet President Mikhail Gorbachev for 50 minutes in the Kremlin Wednesday to discuss normalization of ties and economic cooperation, according to the officials.

The proposal also followed a Soviet suggestion Thursday in a meeting that the two countries upgrade their consular departments to consulates general this summer, as an intermediate step toward full ties. Seoul desires to go direct to full diplomatic relations without passing through an intermediate stage like consul-general ties.

#### **No Tae-u Visit to Moscow Possible Within Year**

*SK2503044090 Seoul YONHAP in English 0430 GMT 25 Mar 90*

[Text] Tokyo, March 25 (YONHAP)—South Korea and the Soviet Union will establish diplomatic ties within this year and there is a high possibility that South Korean President No Tae-u will visit Moscow to attend a signing ceremony for opening the formal diplomatic relations, a Japanese newspaper said Saturday.

The SANKEI SHIMBUN, quoting a South Korea's ruling Democratic Liberal Party (DLP) lawmaker accompanying Kim Yong-sam, a DLP co-leader now on a Soviet visit, said Kim met with Soviet Executive President Mikhail Gorbachev in the Kremlin for about an hour Wednesday and both sides expressed a strong desire for an early establishment of formal diplomatic relations during the meeting.

Yevgeniy Primakov, chairman of the Supreme Soviet, was sitting together during the Kim-Gorbachev meeting, the source was quoted as saying.

SANKEI said a concrete schedule of No's visit to the Soviet Union will be consulted through diplomatic channels. The reports from Moscow also said Seoul and

Moscow will set up a sisterhood relationship and the DLP and the Soviet communist party will establish friendly relations.

Moscow city government has agreed in principle to a letter from Seoul Mayor Ko Kun hoping for the sisterhood relations between the two capitals and deputy mayor of Moscow will be sent to Seoul to discuss details in the near future, SANKEI said.

#### **Diplomat Optimistic on Normalization of Ties**

*SK2403073990 Seoul YONHAP in English 0702 GMT 24 Mar 90*

[Text] Moscow, March 24 (YONHAP)—The top South Korean diplomat in Moscow expressed optimism Saturday that ties between his country and the Soviet Union will be normalized, though not quite as soon as Korean newspapers have reported over the last few days. "I think the (Soviet) direction has been decided and that the problem now is the timing," Kong No-myong, head of the Korean consular department in Moscow, told Korean reporters.

The former assistant foreign minister especially noted that Soviet President Mikhail Gorbachev said "I think it is good" when asked by a Korean reporter about the prospects of opening diplomatic ties between Korea and the Soviet Union. "Even though the direction may have been decided, it is also true that different views lie between the two countries," Kong said. "The differences are over whether to place priority on the establishment of diplomatic ties or the promotion of economic cooperation," Kong said.

South Korea desires to first establish diplomatic ties and then enhance economic cooperation while the Soviet Union wants broad economic exchanges to be followed by diplomatic relations, he said. "The Soviets contend that quantitative changes in bilateral relations should lead to qualitative changes, so I see as hasty the news reports that the two nations will set up formal ties at a very early date," he said. "We don't have to say we have to set up diplomatic ties within this year. Our goal is to open formal ties as early as possible," Kong said.

He also cautioned the Korean media against overheated reports on the prospects of South Korea-Soviet relations. He reiterated that the remaining problem is setting the timing for normalizing ties, noting that the Soviet Union has contended it should be considered from a political point of view.

"I see two groups of conflicting views within the Soviet Government regarding relations with South Korea: One group wants to upgrade relations with Seoul and the other insists there should be a buffer stage before establishing formal ties on the grounds that Moscow must consider its relations with North Korea," the veteran diplomat said.



He was also optimistic on stepping up economic cooperation between the two countries but again said Seoul's position is that it is possible to promote meaningful economic cooperation only after the two nations set up formal relations and sign agreements on investment protection and avoidance of double taxation based on official ties.

Kong, former ambassador to Brazil and consul general in New York, was accredited to Moscow early this month to head the consular department that was opened there late last month.

#### **Foreign Minister Comments on USSR Relations**

SK2503102990 Seoul YONHAP in English 0949 GMT 25 Mar 90

[Text] Seoul, March 25 (YONHAP)—South Korean Foreign Minister Choe Ho-chung hoped Sunday for an early establishment of full diplomatic ties between Seoul and Moscow, showing a reluctance to sign an interim diplomatic relations on the way to an ambassador-level ties between the two nations.

Upon arrival at the Kimpo international airport from a two-week-long overseas tour, Choe told reporters "one of our major diplomatic goals this year is to open full diplomatic relations with the Soviet Union and we are making best efforts to realize the objective."

Choe was commenting on the published reports that Seoul and Moscow have agreed to upgrade their consular departments to consulate generals this summer as a prelude to opening full diplomatic ties. The reports came from Moscow where Kim Yong-sam, co-leader of South Korea's ruling Democratic Liberal Party, is making an official visit.

"To cement and diversify mutual cooperation, it is necessary for the two nations to establish full diplomatic ties, and a summit meeting between the two countries would be possible after both sides opened the diplomatic ties," Choe said. He appraised Kim's Soviet trip as "meaningful" in that a political leader has laid a foundation for improvement of relations with the Soviet Union.

Asked on the foreign ministers' meeting between South Korea and the Soviet Union which he has proposed, Choe hinted that it would be possible if he and Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze simultaneously took part in the United Nations' special assembly for economic affairs scheduled in April.

Choe also said South Korea will make a bid to join the United Nations within this year if a favorable environment is created, saying he could confirm that all the nations which he toured recently were supporting South Korea's admittance to the world organization.

"We will continue efforts for Security Council standing members to refrain from exercising their vetos, a possible hurdle to Seoul's acquirement of the United

Nations membership, and we will push for the bid if it is judged that the possibility is high," he said.

Choe visited India, Pakistan, Yugoslavia, Czechoslovakia and Bulgaria during the tour which started March 12.

#### **Minister Pak Says Time Needed for USSR Ties**

SK2303133590 Seoul Television Service in Korean 1200 GMT 23 Mar 90

[Interview with Pak Chol-on, ROK minister of state, in Moscow; date not given—recorded]

[Text] [Video shows Pak Chol-on talking to a Korean Broadcasting System (KBS) reporter at Red Square] [Pak] Hastily, some people think that Korea and the Soviet Union will soon normalize their diplomatic relations. However, I think that it will take a long time. Also, I say frankly that the two countries have not been able to reach an agreement on some important issues.

However, because all the people have backed us, and because all the press organizations, including the KBS, have helped us, a basic foundation for our advance toward the North and the Asian continent has been consolidated. Prospects for our relations with the Soviet Union will be very bright this year. Again, I say, prospects for our northern policy are bright.

#### **Pak Chol-on Warns Against 'Hasty Conclusions'**

SK2603051190 Seoul CHUNGANG ILBO in Korean 25 Mar 90 p 2

[Interview with Pak Chol-on, first minister of state for political affairs, on a visit to the Soviet Union by reporter Yi Kyu-chin in Moscow; date not given]

[Text] "The differences in the basic stances of the two countries have not been ironed out, nor has there been any drastic improvement. However, we can hopefully guess that the Soviet Union soon will change its attitude, given the fact that the country is now plagued by a host of very difficult domestic troubles. Meanwhile, we hope that the Soviet Union will carefully take stock of the changes now occurring in East Europe based on a long-term view."

Pak Chol-on, first minister of state for political affairs, who is now on a visit to the Soviet Union, along with Kim Yong-sam, cochairman of the Democratic Liberal Party [DLP], in the capacity of government representative, warned some people at home against jumping to hasty conclusions about the possibility of normalizing Korean-Soviet relations. However, he was not entirely pessimistic about it.

The "weighty position" Minister Pak occupies in the Korean delegation to the Soviet Union drew attention as it was reported that he had kept in his pocket President No's confidential letter to Soviet President Gorbachev, without handing it over to Cochairman Kim, until he



finally delivered it to Soviet officials concerned after Cochairman Kim's meeting [with President Gorbachev].

[Yi Kyu-chin] What is your interim evaluation of your visit to the Soviet Union?

[Pak Chol-on] It is hard to say that we have made special progress or any change because nothing has been added to what we have been negotiating behind the scenes.

On the morning of 22 March, we had frank, unselfish, and profound talks with the Soviet officials concerned, including a talk with Mr. Brutents, deputy director of the International Department of the CPSU Central Committee. During the talk with Mr. Brutents, which lasted for more than three hours, we exchanged views on bilateral and international issues. In other words, if our talks with the Soviet officials as such, the first of such long and frank talks, can be called a success, our visit to the Soviet Union this time is a success.

[Yi] What constitutes the greatest stumbling block to our efforts to normalize the relations between our two countries at the earliest possible date?

[Pak] Though it is undeniable that our secondary objective behind our efforts to normalize relations with the Soviet Union is to make inroads into a new market—a brave new world—in the Soviet Union, setting up diplomatic relations between Korea and the Soviet Union, from our point of view, is not merely a process of normalizing relations between our two countries. Instead, it is part of our march toward establishing peace on the Korean peninsula and toward achieving reunification. It also has something to do with ensuring security throughout the entire Northeast Asia.

This being the case, we have no choice but to give priority to political relations. In other words, our efforts to set up relations with the Soviet Union is part of our reunification policy.

[Yi] Is this understood by the Soviet side?

[Pak] The Soviet side has always paid keen attention to two conditions. First, it says it cannot avoid feeling the presence of North Korea and that, second, the economic cooperation and exchange between the two countries have not been substantial. This means that the Soviet side is talking about separation of political affairs from economic ones and we are talking about juxtaposing political affairs with economic ones. Differences in such basic issues between the two countries have not been ironed out yet.

[Yi] Do you mean that without North Korea's consent, it is ultimately impossible for Korea and the Soviet Union to establish diplomatic relations between them?

[Pak] I am a little concerned about the fact that Korea and the Soviet Union, two countries that have no diplomatic relations, are a little too open in talking about their relations.

For the establishment of diplomatic relations between countries, it is imperative for them to have unreserved talks without making noise, to build confidence based on them, and then to wait for the time. (He seemed to be displeased with Cochairman Kim who repeatedly made public what he had discussed in the talks and contacts with the Soviets.) In fact, I am worried about how North Korea will react to this.

Minister Pak stressed: "Just as it has successfully worked in Europe, there is no reason to believe that President Gorbachev's "new thinking" will not contribute to achieving reconciliation and opening on the Korean peninsula. North Korea cannot be a factor that influences the establishment of diplomatic relations between Korea and the Soviet Union, as pointed out by President Gorbachev. Also, political attitudes or ideological differences should not be allowed to restrict relations between countries, nor should they have impact on diplomatic relations."

[Yi] I understand that you are very critical of the way Cochairman Kim handles diplomatic affairs with the Soviet Union. (Minister Pak made undisguised complaints about Cochairman Kim's leaking his interview with Gorbachev and other such things. Of late, Minister Pak and Cochairman Kim are hardly on speaking terms.) What do you think?

[Pak] Let us not talk about it publicly.

Minister Pak seemed to be very much embarrassed.

### **Kim-Pak 'Struggle' Reported in Moscow Talks**

SK2503033990 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English  
25 Mar 90 p 2

[From the "Press Pocket" column: "In-House Bickering"]

[Text] Many Foreign Ministry officials have frowned at ruling party leader Kim Yong-sam's activities in Moscow which they say are chiefly intended to show off his domestic popularity rather than carefully build national prestige and follow general diplomatic practices. They downplayed his reported meeting with Mikhail Gorbachev and even some of them expressed doubts about reports concerning the "tete-a-tete."

"What is more disappointing is the seeming struggle between Rep. Kim and State Minister for Political Affairs Pak Chol-on at foreign theater."

Pak, self-claimed architect of diplomatic policies for the appeasement with socialist countries, argued before the departure for Moscow that he was just going together with Kim, his party boss, not "accompanying" him.

Serious conflicts were reported when Pak turned down a Soviet proposal for the upgrading of consular departments to the level of consular general to which Kim initially gave an affirmative response.



The government's position is that the country should establish full diplomatic relations with socialist countries at one time without intermediate steps using economic cooperation as leverage. "We have exchanged consulates general with Egypt but we have not been able to upgrade them to ambassadorial ties so far."

The officials accused both Kim and Pak of exploiting potential diplomatic achievements for their political schemes. The two are said to have presidential ambitions.

"Rep. Kim, who had been in the opposition array during his long political career until he merged his RDP [Reunification Democratic Party] into the DLP [Democratic Liberal Party], lacks diplomatic sense, while Minister Pak is after fame to be registered as a pioneer in opening relations with the Soviet Union," another official said.

#### **Kim Yong-sam Interviewed by Soviet Magazine**

*SK2203012190 Moscow International Service in Korean 1100 GMT 20 Mar 90*

[Report on interview with Kim Yong-sam, co-representative of the Democratic Liberal Party of Korea, from the "Focus on Asia" program]

[Text] A reporter of the Soviet magazine NOVOYE VREMYA has interviewed Kim Yong-sam, a prominent ROK political activist and co-representative of the Democratic Liberal Party. Kim Yong-sam is now on a visit to Moscow. We will now summarize the interview with him.

Kim Yong-sam said that he is laying much expectations on his visit to Moscow this time. He said: The visit to Moscow this time will arouse a great many people's interests and will play an important role in improving future relations between the two countries.

Prominent lawmakers from the ruling party and some Cabinet ministers had called on him before he (left Seoul) because of the importance of the visit.

[Unidentified announcer] Would you first tell us about the merger of the three political parties in the ROK?

Kim Yong-sam said: My goal was to [passage indistinct]. I stressed effectiveness in the plan of merging the three parties. The merger of the three parties has opened the path of national reconciliation. The ROK situation in the past several years [passage indistinct]. The task [word indistinct] under such a changed situation will [words indistinct] and will guarantee nationalism in the economic field. Our major plan for [word indistinct] will enable us to improve relations with socialist countries on the basis of our people's support.

[Unidentified announcer] How do you evaluate the present level of ROK relations with Eastern European countries and the Soviet Union?

The ROK politician said: My fatherland has been divided into the North and South and is under a state of military confrontation. Therefore, we see great complications in relations with socialist countries. However, I think that we should overcome political differences for reconciliation and coexistence of mankind. In this connection, I think, Gorbachev's perestroika will play an important role in making progress in [words indistinct] of the world. We have received favorable influence from the course of democratization in East European countries. The ROK has established diplomatic relations with Hungary, Poland, and Yugoslavia and will establish diplomatic relations with Czechoslovakia in the near future. We expect a remarkable progress in the relations with the Soviet Union.

[Unidentified announcer] When do you expect normal diplomatic relations to be established with the Soviet Union?

Kim Yong-sam said: The sooner, the better. Maintaining outstanding relations politically becomes the precondition for promoting economic relations. Not long ago, the Soviet foreign minister showed great interest in eliminating barriers on the Korean peninsula. This constitutes a progress [words indistinct] between the Soviet foreign minister and the ROK foreign minister.

Kim Yong-sam said: As of today there exists an official channel through which the two governments can maintain contacts. As the leader of the ruling party I am ready to make efforts [words indistinct] for the establishment of diplomatic relations between the Soviet Union and the ROK. Kim Yong-sam said that perestroika in the Soviet Union, the Soviet Union's initiative for disarmament, and the CPSU's measures to renounce its (?monopoly) of power have completely changed the ROK's policy toward the Soviet Union.

#### **Dailies Assess Effects of Kim-Gorbachev Talks**

##### **TONG-A ILBO 23 Mar**

*SK2503050390 Seoul TONG-A ILBO in Korean 23 Mar 90 p 2*

[Editorial: "Talk Between Kim Yong-sam and Gorbachev—On the Whole, the Promotion of Northern Policy Should Be Centered on Seeking Practical Benefits"]

[Text] "The talk between Kim Yong-sam and Gorbachev" is believed to have provided an encouraging opportunity to more actively promote relations between Korea and the Soviet Union. In meeting with Kim Yong-sam, cochairman of the Democratic Liberal Party [DLP], Gorbachev represents not only the Soviet Government, but also the Soviet party because he is president of the Soviet Union as well as General Secretary of the CPSU. Formal and ceremonial matters that can arise because the two countries have no diplomatic relations are, in fact, of no account.



The report on the meeting between Kim Yong-sam and Gorbachev has given rise to widespread wishful thinking that Korea and the Soviet Union are hastening the establishment of diplomatic relations between them. Nothing has been revealed as to what they may have discussed in their talk and we have no choice but to wait for some time. The fact that the two leaders met is in itself an important development and it may not be too gross a mistake to expect that the two countries will establish diplomatic relations sooner than expected.

Korean-Soviet relations have advanced thus far. Soon, it is highly likely that we will see far more Soviets and East Europeans than Americans walking in the streets of Seoul. The development in Korean-Soviet relations as such may contribute greatly to substantially benefiting us with military and security gains, which is essential in order to preserve peace on the Korean peninsula.

If only the Korean-Soviet relations can be developed to a stage where they can serve as a channel for discussing issues related to peace on the Korean peninsula on the basis of the strong relations of alliance between Korea and the United States, the effect will be still greater. The development in Korean-Soviet relations can also positively serve our northern policy, whose goal is to goad North Korea into becoming a responsible member of the international community.

The Soviet Union today, which has chosen cooperation instead of confrontation and is now getting rid of the causes of military threat on its own after giving up the idea of internationalizing the ideology, is a far cry from the Soviet Union under Stalin or Brezhnev. The Soviet Union's political reforms and its breakaway from the ideological shell have a significant impact on the situation on the Korean peninsula, which is still captive to an ideological confrontation. The Soviet Union, which is conspicuously different from China, is no longer a stumbling block to us who respect the value of the system.

This notwithstanding, the Soviet Union, still conscious of its relations of alliance with North Korea, seems to still be captive to formality in legal terms. Given the practical quality of the Korean-Soviet relations and the mutual interests that these relations can produce, the Soviet Union, we believe, has no justification in being slow in trying to establish diplomatic relations with Korea. To our regret, the two sides are reported to have difference in deciding whether to establish diplomatic relations at the consular level or at the ambassadorial level.

As explained by the Soviet side, political assessment should take precedence over everything in the establishment of diplomatic relations. Such a political evaluation can be interpreted to be including such things as the Soviet-North Korean relations, North-South dialogue, understanding between the United States and the Soviet Union, and the expansion of economic exchanges between Korea and the Soviet Union. The Soviet Union

should know that North-South dialogue and the expansion of economic exchange can be accelerated only after Korea and the Soviet Union have established diplomatic relations.

There is one thing that must be borne in mind in negotiating with the Soviet Union. Given the course of global history, which is going through great upheavals, the establishment of diplomatic relations between Korea and the Soviet Union is only a matter of time. Our concern is that if the government is trying to establish diplomatic relations with the Soviet Union for the purpose of blowing out of proportion the political accomplishment of the DLP, the outcome of a merger of the three parties, and of the government, which has become a colossus following the creation of a giant governing party, it can dilute the essential significance of the development in the Korean-Soviet relations. So, the government should give serious thought to the plan it has initiated to recreate the conditions in the neighboring areas of the Korean peninsula, as well as the Soviet factors in our society that can be generated by its plan as such.

#### KYONGHYANG SINMUN 23 Mar

SK2503052390 Seoul KYONGHYANG SINMUN  
in Korean 23 Mar 90 p 2

[Editorial: "The Significance of the Kim-Gorbachev Talks—Toward the Development of North-South Relations"]

[Text] Kim Yong-sam, co-leader of the Democratic Liberal Party [DLP] had secret talks with Soviet President Gorbachev late into the night at the request of the Soviet side. Regardless of what was discussed at the talks, this is a historic signal predicting rapid progress in the future relations between Korea and the Soviet Union.

The northward diplomatic strategy of our government, which has attained success in its diplomatic offensive toward East European countries by establishing diplomatic relations with Czechoslovakia on 22 March and with Bulgaria on 23 March, has entered the stage where it can reap tangible fruits.

In particular, the meeting between Kim and Gorbachev is worth paying attention to because it can possibly pave the way for Korean-Soviet summit talks between No Tae-u and Gorbachev. Also, it has been reported that there was an agreement on a party-to-party exchange between the DLP and the CPSU. These are regarded as epochal events that will bring about a turning point in Korean-Soviet relations.

We are convinced that rapid progress in Korean-Soviet relations will be greatly conducive to solving the problem of the Korean peninsula. While greatly assessing this rapid progress in Korean-Soviet relations, we emphasize that the principle of full reciprocity should be honored in the course of pushing ahead with state-to-state diplomatic relations.



Haste or concession by either of the two parties cannot be accepted. Therefore, we urge both our government and party officials not to sacrifice prudence and calmness in the course of contacts for diplomatic relations with the Soviet Union. It should be remembered that the reason why Korean-Soviet relations have reached this stage basically proceeds from the situation of the Soviet Union, which cannot but open a breakthrough for surmounting difficulties at home and abroad. The diplomacy of the Soviet Union based on the so-called "new way of thought" tends to thoroughly seek national benefits while discarding ideological values to the extent that the Soviet Union tolerates the incorporation of East Germany into West Germany.

As shown by the fact that the joint venture projects, which Korea has agreed upon and has been pushing ahead, have already numbered more than 50 and the trade volume for this year is expected to reach \$1 billion, a remarkable quantitative progress has been made in Korean-Soviet relations. As remarked by Soviet Politburo Member Yakovlev, it is time that Korean-Soviet relations develop from relations of "quantity" to relations of "quality." There is no reason for only us to get excited with relations with Moscow if political exchanges are inevitably to follow the promotion of economic cooperation, which the Soviet side urgently demands, as shown by details of trade between the two countries and by our unilateral investment into the Soviet Union.

Also, we should take it into account that if we stick to improving relations only with the Soviet Union, this attitude can possibly have negative effects on our multi-lateral diplomacy toward many countries, such as China, the West, and the Third World countries.

In general, it is estimated that promoting relations with the Soviet Union will have a positive effect on the issue of improving relations with China. However, it is important to remove negative factors beforehand by carefully analyzing what influence the promotion of Korean-Soviet relations will have on relations between the Soviet Union and North Korea and between China and North Korea in the future.

Though North Korea condemns co-leader Kim Yong-sam's visit to Moscow as a junket "aimed at perpetuating North-South division," it must correctly recognize the changing situation, in which the Soviet Union, its ally and the suzerain of communist ideology, has been rapidly getting close to the ROK, and must extricate itself from the worn-out closed-door stance at the earliest possible date.

#### **Paper Urges 'Prudent' Approach Toward Moscow**

SK2503053990 Seoul CHUNGANG ILBO in Korean  
22 Mar 90 p 2

[Editorial: "Korean-Soviet Talks in Kremlin"]

[Text] The fact that Kim Yong-sam, co-leader of the Democratic Liberal Party, visited the Kremlin and met

with high-level Soviet leaders is an epochal event that shows that substantial progress is being made in the northern diplomatic policy, a key task of the diplomatic policy of the Sixth Republic.

We appraise this event as a symbolic one in reality and as a historic occasion to greatly enlarge the sphere of Korean diplomacy. We are convinced that as remarked by Soviet Politburo member Yakovlev, the first high-level official contact with the Soviet Union will, some time or other, lead to a "situation in which quantitative accumulation will cause qualitative changes." With these drastic changes near at hand, we bring a couple of points to the attention of the authorities.

First, as we have repeatedly asserted in connection with the northern policy, the authorities should try to develop Korean-Soviet relations in a prudent manner, correctly assessing the situation without rushing too much. The principle that the leadership of the Sixth Republic made clear when it laid down the northern policy was that the ultimate goal of the policy lies in improving North-South relations.

Under the situation in which North Korea has adhered to traditional communism and has consolidated its relations with China since the Tiananmen incident, however, viewing the improvement of relations with the Soviet Union and the Eastern bloc as directly affecting North Korea is unrealistic. Therefore, there is no other way than to push ahead, for the time being, with the northern policy with the focus not on relations with North Korea but on actual benefits.

Thus, we view that the Soviet Union, which expects economic cooperation with us, including our side's investment, has a greater reason for making progress in Korean-Soviet relations. It is worthwhile to consider that unlike this fact, many reports on co-leader Kim's visit to the Soviet Union give the impression that Korea is the one hastening to normalize relations with the Soviet Union, while the latter is taking advantage of this attitude.

What we want to particularly ask of the authorities is that they not be enchanted with the idea of realizing such colorful functions as Korean-Soviet summit talks from their judgment that these functions will serve as very favorable occasions to enjoy popularity at home. What is, above all, important is the attitude of trying to lay a diplomatic foundation from a far-sighted standpoint and on the principle of mutualism.

Second, "qualitative changes" in Korean-Soviet relations at the initial stage should not shake the basic frame of relations with neighboring nations. We should be particularly prudent regarding relations with China. Though China and the Soviet Union have normalized their relations after settling their protracted dispute, they have been seen sensitively holding each other in check while taking different courses since the Tiananmen incident.



There should precede a careful consideration lest the Chinese leadership should suspect that intimate relations between Korea and the Soviet Union may cause alienation in relations between Korea and China. Provided that the ultimate goal of the northern policy is our indirect approach toward Pyongyang, relations with China, which is strengthening relations with North Korea, are as important as relations with the Soviet Union.

Furthermore, we should not neglect relations with the United States and Japan, with whom we have maintained firm relations in the political, economic, and military fields. At the present stage, the question of improving relations with the Soviet Union should be confined to enlarging the political and economic sphere of Korean diplomacy. If not, efforts to improve relations with Moscow can be viewed as signaling even a slight change in the balance of power in East Asia and thus, can very probably arouse counteraction.

We expect that on the basis of the serious consideration of these points, co-leader Kim's visit to Eastern Europe will bear substantial results.

#### **'Sober' Assessment in Diplomatic Actions Urged**

SK2403010490 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English  
24 Mar 90 p 6

[Editorial: "Real Diplomatic Gains"]

[Text] Korea's diplomatic horizons have been vastly broadened with the normalization of relations with two more East European countries, Czechoslovakia and Bulgaria, this week. Indications are that the opening of formal ties with the Soviet Union is not too far away.

Kim Yong-sam's current series of meetings with top Soviet leaders, reportedly including President Mikhail Gorbachev, is expected to help speed up approaches between Seoul and Moscow. Diplomatic officials now predict that the establishment of formal consular ties, and even the exchange of ambassadors, may be possible within 1990.

Progress is being made also in relations with Romania and East Germany, whose new leaderships are as positive about opening formal ties with Seoul as officials at this end. While in the midst of social and political transformation themselves, the East Europeans seem to be in a "race" toward Seoul with the decades old ideological hurdles crumbling in the great wave of changes on the continent.

In marked contrast, a shadow is still overcast between Seoul and Beijing. While the two-way trade volume between Korea and China is five times the level of Korea-Soviet transactions, development has been admittedly slow in political approaches of the two neighboring countries.

A number of factors can be cited for the situation. Being a major participant in the 1950-53 Korean War and

hence a signatory of the Korean Armistice Agreement, which has not yet been replaced by a peace treaty, China still is a war adversary and the closest ally of North Korea.

The peculiar leadership structure in Beijing, consisting predominantly of first generation revolutionaries, cannot but make it difficult to accept a change of concept as compared to the case of the Soviet Union where third generation partisans are already on top.

The usually conservative behavioral pattern of the Chinese people is also combined with the senility of the Beijing leaders in rejecting any change of the form in national relations as in human bonds.

There also is a problem of logic. Being a divided nation itself, it is hard for China to accept "two Koreas" that is to contradict its refusal of "two Chinas." Beijing has been strongly against dual membership in the United Nations with Taipei while the Soviet Union allows multiple representation in the world body by its republics, for example.

But the most important factor of all is the political course the Beijing leaders have taken since the suppression of the pro-democracy movement last June. Maintaining the status quo in foreign relations is essential for the Beijing leaders as they move ahead denying political reforms while pursuing economic and social modernization.

On the other hand, the rapid progress in our relations with East Europe is in large measure due to the result of the political transition at the other end although Korea's economic value has been a significant attraction. The absence of any clear diplomatic gains in Seoul's approaches toward Beijing over the past few years testifies to the limit of the effect of any such unilateral initiatives without a favorable change of circumstances.

Korea has sought diplomatic normalization with the Communist bloc countries for two reasons: to expand its markets and to elicit their influence on North Korea to help alleviate tensions on the Korean peninsula, prevent war and expedite moves toward reunification. Simple competition with Pyongyang in the number of friendly capitals across the world was once the fashion, but we have grown out of this fortunately.

Kim Yong-sam will be triumphant when he returns home next week as the first Korean political leader to have substantial discussions with the Soviet leadership. This can be counted as a significant political gain for this erstwhile oppositionist and his new ally President No Tae-u.

Yet, it is our belief that the assessment of any diplomatic initiative should be made in a more sober manner. What is important is not who met whom for how many minutes or how likely it is now our head of state will meet his Soviet counterpart but how far the nation has



moved forward toward the absolute goal of achieving broader markets abroad and peace on the peninsula.

### **Moscow-Shanghai-Seoul Air Route Planned**

*SK2403131790 Seoul YONHAP in English 1307 GMT  
24 Mar 90*

[Text] Seoul, March 24 (YONHAP)—The Soviet national airline Aeroflot will open a regular flight service between Seoul and Moscow via Shanghai March 30, the Transportation Ministry here said Saturday. Aeroflot notified the Korean Air Saturday morning that it has changed the original plan to fly the Soviet flag carriers on a direct route between Moscow and Seoul and instead, the new flight service between South Korea and the Soviet Union will be opened on March 30 via the Chinese city of Shanghai, a ministry official said.

Aeroflot requested the South Korean Ministry to approve the changed plan. The original direct route was to link Moscow and Seoul directly over Khabrovsk, Niigata and Sea of Japan.

Aeroflot said a 132-seat Ilyushin 6 carrying passengers bound for Shanghai and Seoul will leave Moscow at 02:00 P.M. (KST) March 29 and arrive at Seoul at 01:10 P.M. next day after a stopover at Shanghai. The airplane will make a flight back later in the day with passengers bound for Shanghai and Moscow from Seoul, according to the Aeroflot schedule.

In addition to the once-a-week flight on Moscow-Shanghai-Seoul route, Aeroflot plans to fly an airplane once a week on the original direct Moscow-Seoul route starting April 25, according to the official.

The ministry here will approve the changed flight schedule as Aeroflot requested. The official, who declined to be identified, said the change was attributable to lack of complete agreement between Soviet and Japanese authorities on the Soviet airliners' flight over Japanese airspace.

In the meantime, Korean Air will fly over Soviet airspace on its way to European cities beginning Sunday, which will shorten the Seoul-Europe route flying time by more than three hours.

Japan's KYODO news service reported Saturday that Aeroflot's planned flight service between Moscow and Seoul via Shanghai was postponed because of the slow progress of negotiations between the Soviet and Chinese aviation authorities.

### **Moscow-Seoul Flight Postponed**

*SK2503031790 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English  
25 Mar 90 p 3*

[By correspondent Chong Hun]

[Text] Tokyo—The Soviet national airline Aeroflot's planned flight service between Moscow and Seoul via Shanghai was postponed because of the slow progress of

negotiations between the Soviet and Chinese aviation authorities. KYODO News Service reported yesterday.

Quoting the announcement of Aeroflot's Beijing office, KYODO said the regular Moscow-Shanghai-Seoul flights by the Soviet flag carrier will materialize only after April. Originally, Aeroflot planned to open the route starting today. Instead, the Soviet airline plans to open the flight service between Moscow and Shanghai from April, KYODO reported.

There are many issues yet to be settled between the Soviet and Chinese sides over the regular flight service to South Korea with which the two countries have no full diplomatic ties.

Korea and the Soviet Union recently opened consular departments at their capitals and are promoting full-fledged diplomatic relations. But China is still cautious about improving relations with South Korea apparently mindful of protests from North Korea, its traditional ally.

### **Meeting on ROK-Soviet Economic Cooperation Held**

*SK2303233090 Seoul YONHAP in English 1143 GMT  
23 Mar 90*

[Text] Seoul, March 23 (YONHAP)—The Soviet Union has proposed to South Korea that the two nations set up a new form of business consortium participated by Korean exporters and importers at the same time to clear the way for accelerated economic cooperation between the two nations.

The suggestion was made Friday in Seoul during a subcommittee session of the second joint meeting of the Korea-Soviet economic cooperation council. The Soviet-side told the Subcommittee on Investment, Technology and Finance that problems related with the convertibility of the Soviet ruble currency and the shortage of foreign exchange in the Soviet Union have emerged as a hurdle to two-way trade and investment, and proposed to establish a consortium in which both Korean importers of Soviet raw materials and Korean exporters of merchandise will participate along with their Soviet partners.

"The consortium will enable problems concerning means of payment to be settled down between Korean importers and exporters without involvement of Soviet partners," the Soviet-side explained.

At the general meeting earlier in the day, Vladimir Golanov, head of the 20-member Soviet delegation to the conference, asked South Korean businesses to take part in some Soviet projects for converting part of its defense industry into civilian industry.

Golanov, first vice president of the Soviet Chamber of Commerce and Industry, also said the prospect for mutual cooperation in the high technology fields, such as aviation industry, will become bright if high standard of



technology of the Soviet Union is combined with Korea's skill to manufacture merchandise.

Tomas Alibegov, vice chairman of the Soviet Bank for Foreign Economic Affairs, told the meeting that it is necessary for Korean banks to set up their branches in the Soviet Union following the opening of foreign exchange deals with the Soviet banks. The Export-Import Bank of Korea is consulting with the Soviet authorities on its plan to establish a branch in Nakhodka, Alibegov said.

The Soviet delegates, who arrived in Seoul Thursday, will stay in South Korea through Wednesday to discuss ways to expand bilateral trade and economic cooperation.

### **Soviet Banker Discusses Financial Exchanges**

*SK2603020790 Seoul YONHAP in English 0157 GMT  
26 Mar 90*

[Text] Seoul, March 26 (OANA-YONHAP)—South Korea and the Soviet Union can exchange branches of financial organizations without having diplomatic ties, a visiting Soviet bank executive said over the weekend. Tomas Alibegov, vice chairman of the Bank for Foreign Economic Affairs, said in an interview with YONHAP NEWS AGENCY that he doubts if the branches will make an appearance in the near future.

Alibegov is in Seoul with a 20-member Soviet economic delegation for the 2nd South Korea-Soviet joint businessmen's meeting March 22 to 28. He said he was impressed with Korea's well-established financial systems and policy, and the central bank in particular attracted his attention with its efforts to prevent inflation.

The Soviet bank has signed correspondence contracts with eight Korean banks and has agreed to have an "official relation" with the Export-Import Bank of Korea, he said. The Soviet banker said he is sure Korea's economy has considerable potential as "a young tiger," despite its recent minor setbacks.

Touching on perestroika, he said it is true that the Soviet Union is experiencing some conflicts in the process of reforming its old, worn-out systems and customs, but there is no economic difficulty in propelling perestroika.

From next year, the Soviet economy will gradually reap what it sowed as various investment policies initiated since 1986 take effect, he said. Since the Soviet people now believe that they are working for themselves, production and efficiency have improved a lot, he said.

### **Visiting Soviet Invites Businessmen to USSR**

*SK2603030190 Seoul YONHAP in English 0233 GMT  
20 Mar 90*

[Text] Seoul, March 26 (YONHAP)—A group of 15 major South Korean businessmen will visit the Soviet

Union in June, an official of the Korea Foreign Trade Association (KFTA) said Monday. Vladimir Golanov, first vice president of the Soviet Chamber of Commerce and Industry, on Saturday gave KFTA Chairman Nam Tok-u a formal invitation for the Korean entrepreneurs to make the trip in June, the official said.

The business mission will be led by Nam, a former prime minister, and is expected to include Kim U-chung, founder of the Daewoo Business Group, Chong Se-yong, chairman of the Hyundai Business Group, and Pak Yong-hak, president of the Dainong Business Group.

Soviet Chamber President Vladislav Malkevich had said he was willing to invite the Korean businessmen during a visit last April but arrangements were delayed by the absence of a formal invitation, according to the official.

The trip is expected to be important to accelerate the cooperative mood between the two nations and will take the mission to Moscow and Nakhodka, in the Soviet Far East, to observe business conditions and markets for two weeks.

The delegation headed by Golanov is in Seoul to attend the second meeting of the Korea-Soviet Economic Cooperation Council while Kim Yong-sam, a ruling party co-leader, is in Moscow to advance diplomatic ties between the two countries.

### **Soviets, Businessmen Conclude Trade Deals**

*SK2603092990 Seoul YONHAP in English 0844 GMT  
26 Mar 90*

[Text] Seoul, March 26 (YONHAP)—Visiting Soviet businessmen and their South Korean counterparts negotiated about 100 deals for everything from soap to ships on Saturday. Sources said the deals cover items ranging from laundry soap, toothpaste, stockings and kitchenware to electronics, timepieces and ships.

Valentin Rummyantsev, deputy director-general of V/O Vneshposyltorg, snapped up 2 million U.S. dollars worth of sports apparatus, kitchenware and clothing from Hyundai Corp. in exchange for synthetic rubber and aluminum in a barter deal, the sources said.

Hyundai Heavy Industries Co. picked up orders for ships and for materials and equipment for ships.

Officials of Ssangyong Co. spoke with Rummyantsev and agreed to trade electronics goods, footwear and textile products.

Kolon Co. and Dmitriy Selyunkin, vice president of V/O Legpromexport, agreed to establish joint-venture plants in the Soviet Union to produce electronics and footwear. Daewoo Shipbuilding and Heavy Industries Co. negotiated a deal for small-sized ships.



The Samsung business group held talks with V. Kaminskiy, deputy chairman of V/O Sudo Import, on the export of a factory for the production of artificial flavorings.

Samsung discussed with Kaminskiy importing Soviet technology to produce medicines and exporting Korean refrigerators and video cassette recorders as well as the construction of joint-venture plants in the Soviet Union.

Pacific Chemical Co., a cosmetics maker, and Rummyantsev discussed a deal involving exports and joint-venture production of stockings, soap and toothpaste.

Aleksandr Samsonov, chairman of the Soviet Exporters Association, suggested to A-Dong Industrial Co. that the Soviet Union could supply watch movements at a price far lower than international market prices. Samsonov, who is also director of the first Moscow watch industry, proposed forming a joint venture to make inroads into third countries by combining Russian parts with Korean marketing know-how and said he could supply 10 million movements a year.

#### **Annual Handball Exchanges With USSR Planned**

SK2503034690 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English  
25 Mar 90 p 12

[By staff reporter O Yong-chin]

[Excerpt] Handball will become another brick to the foundation that will strengthen sports ties between Korea and the Soviet Union as the two countries are to begin annual exchanges in the sport with the signing of an agreement this April, said Kim Chong-ha, president of the Korea Handball Federation yesterday.

Kim said that he will visit Moscow on April 10 at the invitation of the Soviet Handball Association for a five-day stay to sign the binational handball accord. [passage omitted]

#### **Soviet Academician Reviews Reunification Issue**

SK2303133490 Seoul Television Service in Korean  
1200 GMT 23 Mar 90

[Interview with Vladlen Martynov, director of the World Economics and International Affairs Institute of the USSR, in Moscow by Korean Broadcasting System anchorman Pak Song-pom; place, date not given—recorded, with Pak Song-pom speaking in Korean and Vladlen Martynov speaking in Russian with Korean subtitles]

[Text] [Pak Song-pom] How are you, Director Martynov? I know that you have greatly contributed to facilitating multi-sided contacts and promoting relations between Korea and the Soviet Union. What do you think of recent Korean-Soviet contacts?

[Martynov] I think that relations between Korea and the Soviet Union have developed very successfully. This leads us to be hopeful for future prospects, to expect

much. The visit to the Soviet Union by Mr. Kim Yong-sam will bring about good results. I, of course, recognize that his visit is of great significance in the development of relations between the two countries. In establishing diplomatic relations, I think it is important to build a firm foundation for such relations.

[Pak] It seems, after hearing what you just said, you consider the Korean-Soviet contact as positive. Can we expect Korea and the Soviet Union to normalize their relations in the immediate future? Also, the Soviet Union must put its relations with North Korea into consideration, should it not?

[Martynov] The two countries have smoothly developed normal relations. Of course, Korea and the Soviet Union must pass certain stages in developing their relations. The only qualification is that our gradual development of relations must not create any obstacle to North Korea. This is because it is beneficial not to create any obstacles towards North Korea.

[Pak] In relation to President Gorbachev's new thinking, can we expect that the Soviet Union may change its policy toward the North and South Korean issue?

[Martynov] The Soviet Union's policy toward North Korea is a peaceful reunification of the Korean peninsula. Toward this end, it is necessary for North and South Korea to establish mutual relations. Reunification on the Korean peninsula is an issue that North and South Korea must solve by themselves. The Soviet Union's position is achieving reunification by peaceful and humanitarian means.

[Pak] Thank you very much, Director Martynov.

[Martynov] Thank you.

#### **TASS Reporter Witnesses Anti-Tank Barriers**

SK2203031490 Seoul CHOSON ILBO in Korean  
21 Mar 90 p 2

[Travelogue to the front line by TASS correspondent Kutsko]

[Text] (Chorwon-TASS, YONHAP)—The northern sector of Chorwon, 80 km north of Seoul, is called "Iron Triangle." The city, which is surrounded by mountains on three sides, is not a large place, but is well known as a site where a pitched battle was fought during the Korean war. Even 37 years after the signing of the Military Armistice Agreement, this war-devastated city remains far from returning to its old shape.

Although it is about 5 km away from the Military Demarcation Line, this city still retains the appearance of war time. For instance, soldiers at guard posts are visible here and there; several observation posts surrounded by barbed wire barriers stand on nearby hills; and army units' firing ranges stand unobtrusively. Moreover, one can hardly see any civilians in the rice paddies or on the road that is said to be leading to a village.



Through binoculars, in an observation post named "Myolgong" that sits on the top of a nearby hill, we could clearly see a wall stretching several kilo meters from the east to the west. The wall looks like a dam. Also, we could easily observe two lines of wire barriers running in front of the wall and several muddy pools dug along the barriers like ones that are commonly seen around a castle.

The walls looked more like massive gray barriers.

A ROK Army officer explained: These walls are ones that serve as anti-tank barriers. These walls in our area run 2.5 km in length and stand 5.0 m high. The wall you are now looking at is what North Korea calls the "concrete wall." He added: North Korea has walls similar to these in its precincts.

After Kim Il-song of North Korea proposed in his New Year's address the "removal of the wall built in the South at the earliest possible date so as to make the people in the North and South travel freely without any restraint," the word "wall" has begun appearing frequently in ROK newspapers. The ROK Government regards North Korea's assertions concerning the barriers as merely propaganda. The ROK defense ministry asserts that there exists no such thing as a wall similar to the Berlin Wall in the areas south of the Demilitarized Zone [DMZ], only anti-tank barriers built for the defensive purposes.

This wall was built toward the end of the seventies when the tension along the DMZ had reached a dangerous level. At that time the ROK was very much galvanized by Pyongyang's official announcement of a policy to "strengthen the revolution inside South Korea for national reunification." According to statistics, the ROK Government had spent somewhere around 6 billion won and used several hundreds of thousands of tons of steel reinforcement to build these powerful barriers which took two years for the ROK Government to complete.

According to intelligence gathered by the ROK Defense Ministry, these anti-tank barriers are built in about 10 places as part of preparations for a possible invasion of mechanized army units from the North. These barriers are built in areas along the Demarcation Line, covering about 12 percent of the DMZ that runs about 250 km in length. The ROK Government said: Since North Korea is considerably superior to us in number of tanks at its disposal, we found it necessary to build these barriers.

#### **Development Bank Opens Office in Budapest**

SK2603092390 Seoul YONHAP in English 0835 GMT  
26 Mar 90

[Text] Seoul, March 26 (OANA-YONHAP)—The Korea Development Bank [KDB] opened an office in Hungary on Monday, its first in a communist nation.

The three-man branch office in the Buda Penta Hotel, downtown Budapest, will give financial support to

Korean companies making inroads into Hungary and gather information on investment opportunities, a KDB spokesman said. The branch was set up in preparation for an increase in trade between Korea and the East bloc and it is expected to contribute to building a foothold in Eastern European countries, he said. South Korea's two biggest businesses, Samsung and Daewoo, currently have branches in Hungary.

KDB offered a syndicated loan of 125 million U.S. dollars to Hungary in 1988, and is now considering providing an additional 40 million-dollar loan.

The KDB official said the bank will open branches in the Soviet Union and China as soon as diplomatic ties are set up. KDB Governor Yi Tong-ho will host a reception in Budapest to celebrate the opening april 26, and Hungarian political and economic leaders will be invited, he said.

#### **Korea Achieves Diplomatic Goal in East Europe**

SK2403004090 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English  
24 Mar 90 p 1

[By staff reporter Kim Chang-yong]

[Text] Seoul has wrapped up the first phase of its political crusade in Eastern Europe with the establishment of diplomatic ties with Bulgaria yesterday.

Foreign Minister Choe Ho-chung and his Bulgarian counterpart Boyko Dimitrov signed a protocol in Sofia yesterday. Bulgaria was the fifth Eastern European country to enter into diplomatic relations with capitalist South Korea, following Hungary, Poland, Yugoslavia and Czechoslovakia. The action brought to 137 the number of countries with which Seoul has diplomatic links.

Romania is to send a high-powered mission, headed by Vice Foreign Minister Mircea Mitrau, to Seoul Wednesday to discuss the normalization of ties. Similar talks with start with East Germany when it forms a new administration after the first free elections on March 18. Earlier this year, Berlin had proposed the setup of trade representatives prior to the establishment of full diplomatic ties. South Korea regards this as an "unnecessary" step.

In Eastern Europe, only Albania, isolated from sweeping trends of reforms in the region, remains little interested in ties with Seoul.

"Our efforts to improve relations with Eastern European countries are paying off. Some of them are more eager than us to arrange diplomatic ties in a far reaching bid to facilitate and thereby promote economic cooperation," says a high-ranking official in charge of the policy of appeasement with the Warsaw Pact.

"We have made splendid development since the July 7, 1988 declaration of our initiative to improve ties with Eastern Europe and of our decision to be permissive of



U.S. and Japanese contacts with North Korea. We have now managed to create a favorable atmosphere which will enable us to knock at the door of the Soviet Union and China," Assistant Foreign Minister Yi Chong-pin said.

The ground for the setup of diplomatic relations with the Soviet Union has already been broken as seen in the current visit by ruling camp co-leader Kim Yong-sam.

Foreign Minister Choe proposed meetings with Soviet and Chinese foreign ministers to advance the establishment of relations a month ago. Heavyweight diplomat Kong No-myong is reinforcing Choe's activity as head of the consular department in Moscow.

Kim Yong-sam, who shares leadership of the government party with President No Tae-u, reportedly met Soviet President Mikhail Gorbachev in a blitz invitation Thursday.

Karen Brutents, first deputy head of the Soviet Communist Party Central Committee's international department, sounded out Seoul's position with regard to a proposal for the upgrading of consular departments to the level of the consulates general, in a talk with Rep. Pak Chol-on, a member of Kim's entourage.

Pak declined the proposal as it is not in line with Seoul's strategy to bring forth full diplomatic relations without interim steps. Seoul earlier turned down a Chinese formula to expedite the formation of ties by authorizing private staffers of trade offices to handle consular services. The result was a stalemate in negotiations.

Seoul has been trying to use its economic strength as leverage to induce the Communist superpowers into establishing diplomatic relations. The USSR and China, meanwhile, have been attempting to attain economic gains from South Korea without provoking their long ally in the North. Both Moscow and Beijing enjoy a trade surplus with Seoul.

The establishment of relations with the Soviet Union and China would facilitate the realization of Seoul's long sought goal of joining the United Nations. It might also bring greater peace to the Korean peninsula.

Political calculations, however, also seem to be involved. President No expressed his wish to visit Moscow in a press conference last January. Such a trip would give him a chance to show off his accomplishments shortly before parliamentary and presidential elections, slated for late 1992 under the Constitution.

Diplomatic observers warned that politicians should not surpass the official pace of the Foreign Ministry and the No administration should weight national interests carefully in diplomatic actions without using them for domestic political considerations.

### EC Commission Vice President Visits Seoul

SK2503030290 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English  
25 Mar 90 p 8

[Excerpt] Frans Andriessen, vice president of the European Community Commission, arrived here yesterday in order to inaugurate a delegation of the commission in Korea on Monday. He is scheduled to stay until Tuesday.

During his stay, he will pay a courtesy call on President No Tae-u and will have meetings with Deputy Premier Yi Sung-yun, Finance Minister Chong Yong-ui and Trade-Industry Minister Pak Pil-su to discuss ways of expanding economic and trade ties between Korea and the 12-member European Community. [passage omitted]

### Opens EC Mission 26 Mar

SK2603030490 Seoul YONHAP in English 0256 GMT  
26 Mar 90

[Text] Seoul, March 26 (YONHAP)—The European Community (EC) opened its permanent mission to South Korea on Monday in a ceremony attended by Frans Andriessen, EC vice president, and Foreign Minister Choe Ho-chung.

Choe said the opening of the office in Changchoong-tong, downtown Seoul, was significant because accelerated cooperation with the EC is being requested prior to integration in 1992.

Andriessen said he hoped the mission would help strengthen cooperative relations between the two sides, and said integration would help consolidate Korea-EC relations.

Korea set up a permanent mission to the EC in Brussels, Belgium, in February 1989.

### Finnish Business Mission To Arrive in Seoul

SK2303103190 Seoul YONHAP in English 0859 GMT  
23 Mar 90

[Text] Seoul, March 23 (OANA-YONHAP)—A Finnish business mission arrives in Seoul on Sunday (25 March) for six days of talks on industrial cooperation with small South Korean firms, the Small and Medium Industry Promotion Corp. (SMIPC) said Friday. The 15-member mission comprises officials from the Finnish Trade and Industry Ministry's division for international affairs and representatives of 10 companies, SMIPC said.

Discussions will be held with Korean businessmen about joint ventures, technology transfer and trade, and there will be seminars on Finnish industries and investment opportunities with emphasis on Finland as a gateway to the east bloc.



In December last year, letters of intention were exchanged to arrange this first invitation of a Finnish mission for industrial cooperation, a SMIPC official said.

"The Finnish delegates are expected to express high interest in finding Korean partners for their sub-contracting assembly production of electronics," said the International Cooperation Division official.

To acquire advanced Finnish technology in telecommunications, shipbuilding, machinery, electronics, chemical engineering and paper making, a dozen technicians from small businesses are to be sent to Finland in October on condition that 40 percent of the training costs will be paid by the host firms, he said.

### **Chinese, Korean Groups To Expand Cooperation**

SK2603103990 Seoul YONHAP in English 1015 GMT  
26 Mar 90

[Text] Seoul, March 26 (OANA-YONHAP)—The Chinese State Science and Technology Commission has agreed with South Korea's Science-Technology ministry to expand mutual cooperations in science and technology fields through the U.N. Economic and Social Commission for Asia and Pacific (ESCAP), ministry officials said Monday.

The officials said that the accord was reached when a five-man delegation from the Chinese organization visited Seoul from March 12 through Sunday.

The Chinese delegation included Ma Jun Ru, deputy director of the Micro-Electronics Research and Development Center at the Chinese Academy of Sciences, and Shi Guang Chang, senior researcher-professor at the National Research Center for Development of Science and Technology.

As a follow-up to the agreement, a five-member Korean scientific delegation will visit Beijing in July. South Korea will also send a research team of 20 scientists to Beijing in September or October this year.

The Korean Ministry hopes to hold a minister-level meeting to discuss government-to-government cooperation as soon as possible. It is now pushing for an accord on scientific cooperation with the Chinese organization.

Meanwhile, the ministry is to invite 10 Chinese trainees this year under a government program to conduct technology transfers with China that started last year.

### **Japan Agrees in Principle on Korean Residents**

SK2603071290 Seoul YONHAP in English 0641 GMT  
26 Mar 90

[Text] Seoul, March 26 (YONHAP)—Japan has agreed in principle to give third-generation Koreans the same permanent resident status as first- and second-generation Koreans, a South Korean Foreign Ministry official said Monday.

There has also been considerable progress on abolition of what Korea calls Japan's "four evil systems"—fingerprinting of foreign residents, repatriation of criminals, re-entry permits and the obligation to carry an alien registration card at all times.

The ministry official said Japan reaffirmed that it is willing to grant permanent resident status to the third and subsequent generation Koreans born in Japan in unofficial high-level talks in Tokyo on March 19. Japan is still resisting Korean demands for abolition of the requirements for resident foreigners but showed a "considerably mitigated" attitude in the Tokyo talks, he said.

The two sides shared the view that the matter should be left to the political judgment of the top leaders of the two countries and that a solution could be presented in a meeting between President No Tae-u and Japanese Prime Minister Toshiki Kaifu that is expected in Tokyo in May.

The official, who refused to be identified, said the Japanese officials suggested Tokyo was willing to abolish the alien registration card requirement and improve on the other three through a "high-level political settlement." Tokyo had been adamant, saying that abolition of the four systems only for Koreans would contradict Japanese laws and be unfair on foreigners from countries other than Korea. Seoul maintained that Japan should grant Koreans special treatment if they are descendants of those Koreans who were abducted for slave labor during Japanese colonial rule of Korea.

On the re-entry permits, the Japanese side suggested extending the period for re-entry from the current two years. The official said the Japanese also accepted the Korean request to open classes in Japanese schools to Koreans and carry out "right education" of the history of the two countries.

On the demand for the abolition of social discrimination against the Koreans, such as discrimination in appointing teachers in state and public schools, the Japanese side refused it because it is related to the sovereignty of Japan.

The two countries will continue negotiations on the Korean residents' status in the second informal talks to be held in Seoul early next month and the Korea-Japan foreign ministers' meeting slated for Seoul next month.

The question of the legal status of Korean residents in Japan has been the major diplomatic issue pending between the two nations since 1965, when Seoul and Tokyo normalized relations. The 1965 treaty guaranteed the rights of first- and second-generation Koreans to live as permanent residents in Japan, but failed to protect the rights of their children and succeeding generations. Korea insists that third-generation Koreans be automatically given permanent resident status and no longer be fingerprinted while Japan sticks to its long-held position that it cannot give them preferential treatment over other foreign nationals.



A requirement that all foreign nationals over 16 years old provide fingerprints for an alien registration certificate to be carried out at all times had provoked protests of unfairness from Koreans born and raised in Japan. Only criminal suspects among Japanese are subject to fingerprinting.

The 677,000 Koreans, including a handful of third-generation Koreans, comprise 70 percent of the foreign population in Japan.

#### **Former Prime Minister Nakasone Arrives in Seoul**

*OW2303102390 Tokyo KYODO in English 0951 GMT  
23 Mar 90*

[Text] Seoul, March 23 KYODO—Former Japanese Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone arrived from Tokyo on Friday for a three-day visit to South Korea at the invitation of the Lotte Business Group.

Nakasone will attend a ceremony marking the completion of work to expand the Lotte World Building in Seoul and meet President No Tae-u and Kim Chong-pil, a senior member of the ruling Democratic Liberal Party, Nakasone's aides said.

#### **UN Command Accepts Tunnel Inspection Offer**

*SK2603035190 Seoul Domestic Service in Korean  
0300 GMT 26 Mar 90*

[Text] This morning, U.S. Admiral Vogt, senior member of the UN Forces' side to the Military Armistice Commission [MAC], notified the North Korean side that he would accept the North Korean side's proposal that an inspection team composed of approximately 60 people be sent to the fourth underground tunnel aboard four helicopters. Also, Admiral Vogt again asked the North Korean side to hold a secretaries' meeting to discuss the formation of an inspection team composed of two to three members of the Joint Observation Team, experts, and journalists. Such a meeting also would discuss radio frequencies, altitude, and flight routes for helicopters; the number of people who will fly to the DMZ; the guarantee of safety for the helicopters; and other matters. The UN Forces' side also said that the senior members of the two sides can meet at the site of the underground tunnel if the North Korean side wants.

In the meantime, at the 455th MAC meeting, the North Korean side proposed sending an inspection team composed of 60 people to inspect the fourth underground tunnel. Despite the UN Command's acceptance of its offer, it is doubtful the North Korean side will come to our side's area and jointly inspect the underground tunnel.

#### **UN Command Recommends Secretaries' Meeting**

*SK2603081890 Seoul YONHAP in English 0812 GMT  
26 Mar 90*

[Text] Seoul, March 26 (YONHAP)—The U.S.-led United Nations Command (UNC) on Monday gave

North Korea permission to enter the South Korean section of the Demilitarized Zone (DMZ), which divides the Korean peninsula into the South and North, in order to inspect a tunnel that officials here say was dug by Pyongyang as an infiltration route.

U.S. Navy Rear Adm. Larry G. Vogt, senior UNC delegate to the Military Armistice Commission (MAC), said in a letter sent to his North Korean counterpart that the UNC welcomed Pyongyang's proposal to inspect the fourth tunnel and reiterated his call a meeting of MAC secretaries to make concrete arrangements.

The admiral also ensured the safety of North Koreans crossing border to join in the investigation of the tunnel. North Korea proposed March 14 that it would fly a 60-member team, including the North's MAC component, by four helicopters across the Demarcation Line to the spot where the fourth tunnel was intercepted March 3.

Adm. Vogt said in the letter, "If you are serious about conducting a joint investigation of the infiltration tunnel, it is not too late for your side to agree to a MAC secretaries meeting to negotiate possible agreements."

The secretaries meeting is necessary for discussing the formation of a joint observation team, radio frequencies to be used by the North Korean helicopters, and altitudes and direction of their flights, he added.

North Korea earlier refused a UNC proposal to convene a secretaries meeting on March 21, claiming that the secretaries are not in a position to discuss and solve such important matters as tunnel investigation.

The UNC message Monday reminded North Korea that a secretaries meeting held in August 1953 discussed the dispatching of a joint observation team.

#### **DPRK Proposes Joint 'Concrete Wall' Investigation**

*SK2303144890 Seoul YONHAP in English 1250 GMT  
23 Mar 90*

[Text] Seoul, March 23 (YONHAP)—North Korea has proposed to South Korea that both sides form a joint fact-finding team to ascertain its allegation that a "concrete wall" exists South of the Demilitarized Zone.

North Korean Premier Yon Hyong-muk, in letters sent to South Korean President No Tae-u and Prime Minister Kang Yong-hun on Friday, suggested that a joint survey team comprising government officials and political party representatives from the two Koreas make an on-the-spot investigation beginning 10:00 A.M. March 30.

Yon said North Korea extends the proposal out of a belief that the South is still "fearful" of recognizing the existence of the concrete wall itself.

The North Korean premier said the North will send 100 North Korean members to the joint team, including 10 representatives from its government and political parties, experts and reporters, and proposed to hold a



contact of three working-level officials from each side to discuss necessary procedures at 10:00 A.M. on Wednesday [28 March] at the border village of Panmunjom.

Yon reiterated Pyongyang's proposal to hold a conference of authorities and political party leaders from the two sides to discuss "free travel and total opening between North and South Korea," which President Kim Il-song proposed in his new year message.

"We expect the South to tear down the concrete wall based on the joint survey to be held and take a firm step to realize free travel and total opening," the letter said. In a telephone message to his southern counterpart, Kang, on Thursday, Yon said two North Korean liaison officials would carry the letter to Panmunjom Friday afternoon.

South Korea has rejected the North-proposed conference and has repeatedly urged the North to respond to the summit meeting between the two Koreas to take up all outstanding issues on the Korean peninsula, which President No suggested at a New Year press conference late January. South Korea has officially denied the existence of such a wall, saying the alleged concrete wall is an anti-tank barrier sparsely built along the border to deter the possible invasion of North Korean tanks.

In an unusual measure, the South Korean Defense Ministry has opened the border area to domestic and foreign journalists to make sure that the North Korean allegation is a propaganda offensive hinted by the opening of Berlin Wall in Germany. [as received] The offensive is regarded in Seoul to be part of its effort to counter the sweeping reforms in East European countries reaching Pyongyang.

Commenting on the letter from the North, a government official said, "The letter has a few new proposals, but there is nothing different in its essence from the letters from the North in the past."

"The letter is not worthy of considering and our position has been fully delivered to the North twice through the letters Prime Minister Kang has sent," he added.

### **Two ROK Frigates To Join Rimpac Exercise**

*SK2403033590 Seoul YONHAP in English 0247 GMT 24 Mar 90*

[Text] Seoul, March 24 (YONHAP)—Two frigates, the first South Korean ships to join the U.S.-led Rim of Pacific (Rimpac) Exercise, left their home port of Chinhae with 340 seamen and officers aboard for the Pacific coast of the United States on Saturday.

The 1,500 ton escort vessels, the Masan-ham and the Seoul-ham, will take part in the naval maneuvers in an area from Southern California to Hawaii from April 2 through May 21 with ships from the U.S., Canadian, Australian and Japanese navies, the Defense Ministry said.

Defense officials said Rimpac differs from Pacific Exercise (Pacex) as it primarily aims at enhancing readiness to jointly cope with threats to the major sea lanes in the Pacific. The basic concept of Pacex, another U.S.-led exercise which is held jointly with Canada, Japan, Australia, the Philippines and Thailand, is that the Soviet Union is a potential enemy, they said.

Rimpac '90 will include a carrier battle group from the U.S. 3rd fleet, nine vessels from Canada and Australia and 10 destroyers from Japan. Over 50 ships, 250 aircraft and 50,000 troops will be mobilized for the training, which will comprise anti-ship, anti-submarine, anti-air combat drills, landing operations and live-fire exercises, according to the Defense Ministry.

The Rimpac Exercise was begun in 1972 with only the United States, Canada and Australia participating. They were joined by Japan in 1980 and by Britain in 1986. Britain does not participate this year.

The Korean Navy has declined to participate until now owing to the potential for criticism of a triangular military pact with the United States and Japan and to financial problems. It expressed its interest by sending a two-man observation team to the exercise in 1988 and decided later that year to participate from 1990.

Korea's decision to join the maneuvers, according to the defense officials, was motivated by the need to secure key sea lanes in view of growing external trade and an understanding that the strengthening of political, economic, diplomatic and military ties with Pacific rim countries is essential to Korea's security.

### **Participation in Rimpac Exercise Analyzed**

*SK2503031490 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 25 Mar 90 p 3*

[By staff reporter Yi Nak-ho]

[Text] Participation of the Korean naval force in the U.S.-led "Rim of the Pacific Exercise '90" carries a great significance in that Korea has come to join in the multinational naval training operation for the first time this year beyond the joint ROK-U.S. combined military training exercise Team Spirit, a ranking defense official said.

Rimpacex started in 1971 with only the U.S., Canada and Australia taking part, the official said, and it was joined by Japan in 1980 and by Britain in 1986. However, Britain will not participate this year.

The official commented that Korean participation in the multinational sea drills well express the confidence that the Korea Navy has in its war-waging capabilities and readiness made possible by ever-growing national power.

True, the Korea Navy has since made a "leap-and-bound" progress in military buildup and modernization programs as well by domestically manufacturing and deploying various battle ships and patrol boats into



operational service. Despite its continued buildup and modernization programs, Korea still suffers both a numerical and qualitative inferiority to North Korea in naval craft and equipment, the official said.

A naval strategist said that the Korean Navy has declined to participate in the Rimpacex until now owing to the potential for vituperation of involvement in a triangular military pact with the U.S. and Japan and possible financial problems. He expounded that the decision of Korea to join the naval maneuvers was motivated by the pressing need to secure key sea lanes in view of growing external trade and an understanding that the consolidation of political, economic and diplomatic relations with the Pacific-rim countries is essential to Korean defense and security.

The participation of the Korean naval force in the Rimpacex '90, the strategist pointed out, will doubtless help it grow to be a "blue-water" navy by getting an access to advance strategies and sophisticated intelligence. Besides, the Korean naval force's joining in the multinational exercise will also be a deterrent against provocation by the North Koreans chiefly because it will make tangible contributions toward strengthening the mutual military ties with the participating countries, he added.

An admiral, in the meantime, requesting anonymity, said yesterday that the key commanders of the Korean and U.S. Navies had a serious discussion on participation of the Korean naval force in the Rimpac Exercise at the meeting between the chiefs of the Korean and American naval operations for the first time in October 1982. The chiefs of the Korean and U.S. naval operation decided to let the Korean naval forces join Rimpacex at the meeting held in Seoul in April 1987, the admiral divulged.

He added that participation of the Korean naval force might help the exercise develop into a triangular military pact among Washington, Tokyo and Seoul, a counterpart against another regional pact likely to be set up by the three Communist countries—the Soviet Union, China and North Korea.

**Prosecution Seeks Parole for North Korean Agent**  
*SK2203122690 Seoul YONHAP in English 1156 GMT  
22 Mar 90*

[Text] Seoul, March 22 (YONHAP)—The South Korean prosecution authorities decided Thursday to seek parole for Kim Hyong-hui, a 27-year-old self-confessed North Korean espionage agent convicted of bombing a Korean Air jet in 1987.

Sources said the prosecution is likely to appeal to President No Tae-u to grant Kim a parole after the Supreme Court concludes its ruling over Kim's case of Tuesday. Under South Korean laws, the prosecutor general can appeal to the president for mercy for a criminal convict through the justice minister.

Kim was sentenced to the capital punishment in lower courts on convicted charges of violating six counts of the National Security Law and the Civil Aviation Safety Law.

She was found guilty of planting time-bombs on an international jetliner of Korean Air before the ill-fated plane disappeared on the seas off Myanmar with all 115 people aboard on its way back from Mid-east destinations to Seoul in November, 1987.

Kim was taken to Seoul from Bahrain after being arrested by local police. Her male companion committed suicide at the time of the arrest.

**\* New Roles Seen for 'Think Tanks'**

*902C0114 Seoul CHUNGANG ILBO in Korean  
15 Jan 90 p 6*

[Article by Pak Yong-su: "Activities of Private Economic Research Centers"]

[Text] In accordance with rapid changes in the domestic as well as foreign [economic and political] environment, the activities of private industries' economic research centers, considered to be their "think tanks," are noticeable.

The private economic research centers belonging to large industries and stock companies are busy doing research to provide their companies with information about the prospects for and effects on their management of the internal and external changes in the economic and political environment—externally, the upheavals in Eastern Europe and the integration of the European Community in 1992 and internally, a drastic change in the exchange rate of the won and labor movements.

Among the private economic research centers, the Daewoo Economic Research Center established in 1984 was the first one, followed by Samsung, Hyundai, Lucky-Goldstar, and Ssangyong groups. The Shinhan Bank also established the Shinhan Integrated Research Center to actively cope with the changes in the domestic and foreign economic environment.

In addition to the research centers established by large industries and a private bank, seven other private research organizations have been established by stock companies including Taeshin, Tongso [East-West], and Tongyang; bringing the total number of private economic research centers to 13.

Among the 13 organizations, only Samsung Economic Research Institute belongs to Samsung Life Insurance, and all the other 12 are independent corporations financed by the related companies.

These private economic research centers are exchanging information and opinion through the Private Economic Research Council (chairman, Yu Chang-sun, director of Taeshin Economic Research Center) that they established in 1987. They also have a monthly seminar on



topics, such as the prospects in a changing economic environment, by inviting guest speakers in topic areas.

The five economic research centers belonging to Samsung, Hyundai, Daewoo, Lucky-Goldstar, and Ssangyong also participate in the Committee on the European Community established by the Ministry of Trade and Industry to cope with the EC after 1992. They are discussing the effects of EC integration on the Korean economy and strategies for Korean industries' cooperation with the EC.

The Daewoo Economic Research Institute (DERI), which is the first private economic research organization in Korea, has the largest number, 97, on its research staff. Among them, 8 have PhD degrees and 53, masters degrees.

Although about 70 percent of the DERI's research is related to stock, they are doing research on management strategies to help cope with major policy changes in exchange rates and interest rates. They published a report, "The Prospect for Industry Growth and Management Strategies Toward the Year 2000," and distributed it to the Daewoo group companies.

The Samsung Economic Research Institute (SERI) has, each year on the anniversary of its founding in 1984, been sponsoring seminars on the major economic issues of the year, such as the "Rapidly Changing Economic Environment and Coping Strategies," or "How To Overcome the High Value of the Won and High Wages?" SERI has also been doing research on changes in the foreign economic environment through information exchange with the U.S. Wharton Econometric Forecasting Association.

SERI is planning to expand their activities to provide management consulting and information services in addition to its role as a "think tank" of the Samsung group. It is following the lead of changes in Japan's Nomura, Daiwa, and Fuji research centers into integrated information service organizations by combining with computer information service centers.

The Hyundai Economic and Social Research Institute (HESRI) established regional and policy research offices early this year to do research on management strategies to cope with government policy changes, together with economic analyses of the major countries including the

United States, Soviet Union, and Japan. Within the regional research office, they established a group specializing in northern countries including the Soviet Union, reflecting the Hyundai group's honorary chairman Chung Chu-yong's personal interests in expanding business activities in the Soviet Union.

In addition, the HESRI is trying to strengthen their ties with the group companies by providing briefings to group companies' senior managers on monthly economic trends and developing educational programs for them.

The Lucky-Goldstar Economic Research Institute (LGERI) has earned about 300 million won [half a million dollars] for 10 consulting projects from non-Lucky group companies, in addition to its role as the group companies' think tank.

The LGERI also sponsored an open forum to discuss trade and industrial policies in 1989 as part of the Lucky Goldstar group's image boosting efforts. The institute also plans to deal with problems related to poverty and the value system of the Korean society by sponsoring the citizen's forums.

The Shinhan Integrated Research Center (SIRC) is focusing on on-site research as opposed to data-based analysis methods that other research organizations are involved with. In particular, the SIRC is judged to have established their unique superiority in research on the Japanese economy. The Tongso [East West] Economic Research Institute signed an agreement with the China Council for the Promotion of International Trade, and will provide consulting services to Korean companies interested in opening business relationships with China. It is expected that the institute will accumulate more research results on investments in China as the business activities of Korean companies jointly with China become more active.

As for the Tongyang Economic Research Institute, originally established with 100 percent financing by Tongyang Stock Company, the Tongyang Cement Company will take over the financing in order to expand the institute's role as the Tongyang group companies' think tank, according to the new group chairman, Hyun Che-hyon. Thus, in the long run, the role of the institute will be increased to provide an integrated service to all of the group companies.



## Burma

### Official Discusses Foreign Interference in Polls

*BK2303170090 Hong Kong AFP in English 1621 GMT  
23 Mar 90*

[Text] Bangkok, March 23 (AFP)—A senior official of Burma's elections commission warned Friday [23 March] that foreign interference could undermine national polls due May 27. Radio Rangoon said in a report monitored here. The radio quoted Sayar Chai, a senior official of the Central General Election Commission, as saying that "some foreigners and organizations" had been suggesting that overseas organizations should be invited to Burma to monitor the polls. Mr. Chai added that they "did not seem to trust the commission" to hold free and fair elections.

The election commission was set up in September 1988 by then President Maung Maung, who was ousted by a military coup that month. Senior commission authorities have ruled out the possibility of allowing foreign journalists to cover the May general elections, the first in 30 years. Mr. Chai said: "Even after the commission has announced an election date and has begun carrying out its work according to the election timetable and program, some people abroad are saying that the general elections are unlikely to be free and fair." Speaking at a meeting with sub-commission members in Bago, 80 kilometres (50 miles) southeast of Rangoon, he said: "They are saying these unfounded, fabricated things because they have not been able to extend their influence." "They could eventually undermine the general elections with their instigations," Mr. Chai reportedly said. "We must be very cautious and ignore what they are saying, and should go ahead with our task, responsibly and correctly."

U.S. lawmakers said in January they would press President George Bush to dispatch a congressional observer team to Burma to monitor the elections, which the legislators said would not be fair. Democratic Senator Daniel Moynihan was consulting with colleagues in the Senate and House of Representatives on legislation calling on Mr. Bush to appoint the election delegation, aides said in a report from Washington.

### Kachin Insurgents Attack Ferry Boat 21 Mar

*BK2503091090 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese  
1330 GMT 24 Mar 90*

[Text] KIA [Kachin Independence Army] insurgents have been disrupting regional peace and tranquillity and taking potshots at innocent commuters to maim them. Accordingly, the insurgents attacked the (Kan Pe) ferry boat which belongs to the Myanmar [Burma] Inland Water Transport. The boat left Myitkyina for Sinbo at 0700 on 20 March. When it arrived at a spot about 10 miles down from Talawgyi, between (Htabadaung) and Ayeindama piers, at about 0900 on 21 March, about 100 KIA insurgents started attacking the craft with RPG's

[rocket propelled grenades] from the Western bank of the river. One passenger was killed and 15 others were wounded in the attack by the KIA insurgents. A Defense Force column is pursuing the insurgents.

### Mon Insurgents Launch Attack on Ye Town 22 Mar

*BK2203143690 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese  
1330 GMT 22 Mar 90*

[Text] Insurgents have been hampering and disrupting peace and tranquillity and attacking villages and towns to kill and maim innocent civilians as well as to cut off communications. Accordingly, at 0445 this morning, about 300 men belonging to the 333d Battalion of the insurgent NMSP [New Mon State Party] headed by Deputy Battalion Commander Nai Myint Swe simultaneously attacked with heavy weapons the [name indistinct] police station, the [word indistinct] camp, and the 61st Infantry Regimental Headquarters in Ye.

At about 0600, about 70 insurgents rushed into the town from the northern side of Ye and, using small arms, indiscriminately shot at innocent civilians. As soon as the attack was launched on Ye by the Mon insurgents, the company at the 61st Infantry Regiment in Ye as well as the mobile columns nearby surrounded the intruding Mon insurgents and made a fierce attack on them. As our troops courageously fought the enemy, the insurgents retreated toward the west and north of the town at 1100.

As a result of the attack by our troops, 43 insurgent corpses were found after the battle. Also captured from the enemy were 37 assorted weapons—one RPG, one M-79 launcher, 19 AK-47's, one pistol, five M-16's, three carbines, five M-22's, two two-inch mortars—and one communications set. Four of our security personnel laid down their lives for the country while 14 others were wounded in the battle. In the town, Ma Nyo Nyo, 20; Ma Nyo Nyo Thet 15; and a three-year-old child were killed while 16 other civilians were wounded. Three houses and one garage belonging to a government department were destroyed by fire. Roofs of three government buildings were also damaged. Defense Forces columns are pursuing the fleeing insurgents. A joint team of responsible officials from the township Law and Order Restoration Council and departments concerned are urgently treating wounded civilians and repairing damaged buildings.

### Correction to Saw Maung Meets Malaysian Official

*BK2203142390*

The following correction pertains to the item headlined "Saw Maung Meets Malaysian Armed Forces Chief," published in the 22 March East Asia DAILY REPORT, page 36:

Make sourceline read: BK2203072690 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese 0630 GMT 22 Mar 90. (correcting time)



## **Brunei, Malaysia & Singapore**

### **Malaysia**

#### **Mahathir Coalition Said Winner in By-Election**

*BK2503035890 Hong Kong AFP in English 0257 GMT 25 Mar 90*

[Text] Kuala Lumpur, March 25 (AFP)—Malaysia's ruling National Front was Sunday declared winner of a by-election in Kedah, Prime Minister Mahathir Mohamad's northern home state, but saw its majority sharply cut by an opposition alliance. The National Front, represented by Shuaib Lazim, a member of the federal Senate, polled 10,384 votes to take the seat for the Pantai Merdeka constituency in the Kedah legislature, officials of the independent Elections Commission said.

Mr. Shuaib's majority of 3,409 votes over his sole rival, Muslim Othman from the fundamentalist Parti Islam or PAS, was 1,757 votes less than what the National Front polled in 1986 to win the constituency, a traditional government stronghold.

The Moslem United Front (APU), a fledgling alliance of Moslem-based parties to which PAS belongs, said Sunday it would challenge Mr. Shuaib's election in court. "We will do this not because we are bad losers but because we do not accept Mr. Shuaib's nomination," THE STAR, an English-language daily, quoted APU Secretary General Suhaimi Kamaruddin as saying.

The opposition claims that the Elections Commission should have disqualified Mr. Shuaib from contesting because he was an undischarged bankrupt when he filed his nomination papers on March 12. The Kuala Lumpur High Court has since rescinded a bankruptcy order against Mr. Shuaib.

Analysts saw Mr. Shuaib's victory as a major morale booster for Dr. Mahathir's United Malays National Organisation (UMNO), which has traditionally dominated the northern Malay belt states.

The UMNO, Malaysia's largest political party, is the senior partner in the ruling National Front of 11 mostly ethnically based parties. But APU leader Tengku Razaleigh Hamzah, whose Semangat 46 (Spirit of 46) Party is in alliance with PAS, has said his coalition will break UMNO domination of the Malay heartland at Malaysia's next general election, which Dr. Mahathir must call by October 1991.

Mr. Razaleigh, a former trade minister in Dr. Mahathir's cabinet, said Saturday that APU would win most of the 35 parliamentary seats in Kelantan, Trengganu and Kedah at the next elections, BERNAMA news agency said. There are 177 seats in the federal Parliament.

#### **Labor Ministry Renamed Human Resources Ministry**

*BK1903100990 Kuala Lumpur NEW STRAITS TIMES in English 16 Mar 90 p 1*

[Text] Kuala Lumpur, Thursday [15 March]—The Labour Ministry will from today be known as the Human Resources Ministry (Kementerian Sumber Manusia).

Its minister, Datuk Lim Ah Lek, said the change in name was agreed to by the cabinet recently to reflect the country's rapid development with the stress on human resources expansion.

He said the change was "good" and there were no financial implications.

#### **Minister Speaks on Espionage Activities in Johor**

*BK1803092290 Kuala Lumpur International Service in English 0600 GMT 18 Mar 90*

[Text] Deputy Home Minister Datuk Megat Junid Megat Ayub has said the activities of foreign intelligence agents spying on the Malaysian (?business situation) are normal for a country which is undergoing rapid development. But the government, he added, would continue to watch closely the espionage activities, especially [words indistinct] information on future development plans.

Speaking to reporters in Teluk Intan, Datuk Megat Junid said these activities took place because the country was developing at a rapid pace and Malaysia's political stability had aroused suspicion of some other countries.

On reports that foreign intelligence agents were found in the Johor State Administration, Datuk Megat Junid said so far, the Home Ministry had not received any report on the matter, which [words indistinct].

Earlier, Johor Menteri Besar [Chief Minister] Tan Sri Muhyiddin Yassin said that the state government was aware of espionage activities in the state and the state's security committee was monitoring them.

#### **8.5 Percent Economic Growth in 1989 Reported**

*BK2003094390 Kuala Lumpur BERNAMA in English 0801 GMT 20 Mar 90*

[Text] Kuala Lumpur, March 20 (OANA-BERNAMA)—Malaysia achieved a real growth of 8.5 percent in 1989 and the economy is now poised for further expansion, Trade and Industry Minister Rafidah Aziz said Tuesday [20 March]. What was most important, she added, was that the robust growth-against the Treasury forecast of 7.5 percent-had not brought about any inflationary pressure.

Opening a one-day international factoring conference here, she said Malaysia's total trade increased 30.6 percent to 128.696 billion ringgit (about 47.6 billion U.S. dollars) last year from 98.553 billion ringgit (about 36 billion U.S. dollars) in 1988, with exports rising 22.7



percent to 67.801 billion ringgit (about 25.1 billion U.S. dollars) from 55.26 billion ringgit (about 20.4 billion U.S. dollars)

She attributed 1989's strong growth to the remarkable performance of the manufacturing sector which had more than offset the downturn in commodity prices.

Rafidah said it was also due to government efforts and policies in stimulating growth, good economic management, buoyant export growth, higher domestic demand, and the contribution of the private sector.

### Singapore

#### Australian Officer Reaffirms Regional Commitment

*BK1603143490 Singapore Domestic Service in English  
1400 GMT 16 Mar 90*

[Text] Australia's defense chief says Canberra is strongly committed to a regional defense pact and will continue to deploy its ships and aircraft to the Southeast Asian nations. General Peter Gration, who is in Singapore for a Five-Power Defense Arrangement exercise, said all countries would also welcome the continued U.S. contribution to the regional security. Underlining the importance of the defense arrangement, he said Canberra viewed its security as being tied to that of the region. He said there would be two or three Australian vessels in the Southeast Asian region continually for this year.

#### Foreign Minister Calls Ties With Malaysia Good

*BK2303162290 Kuala Lumpur BERNAMA in English  
0505 GMT 23 Mar 90*

[By Syed Imran Ahmad Alsagoff]

[Text] Singapore, March 23 (BERNAMA)—Present ties between Singapore and Malaysia are "the best that can ever be" especially since Dr. Mahathir Mohamed became the Malaysian prime minister in 1981, Foreign Minister Wong Kan Seng told parliament Thursday [22 March].

He said Singapore's approach towards relations with Malaysia will continue to be based on mutual respect and non-interference after First Deputy Prime Minister Goh Chok Tong succeeds Lee Kuan Yew as Prime Minister in November.

Although problems between close neighbours might crop up from time to time, they could be resolved in a quiet, matured and business-like manner if communication channels were kept open, said Wong when replying to non-constituency MP [member of parliament] Dr. Lee Siew Choo who expressed concern over Singapore's relations with its neighbours, especially Malaysia.

Dr. Lee claimed that ties with Malaysia had taken a downward turn recently, citing Singapore's "half-tank" policy and its offer to host US military facilities as among the reasons for such development. (Singapore

cars leaving for Malaysia must have half tank of petrol to discourage those taking advantage of currency differentials from buying all their petrol from Malaysia.)

Dr. Lee said although Goh's visit to Kuala Lumpur two weeks ago had somewhat helped improved relations, there were still charges by Malaysia that Singapore agents were spying on her. Dr. Lee said there may be "dangerous currents" beneath the surface and called on the government to get "to the bottom of what is wrong".

Wong asked Dr. Lee: "If our relations are so bad, how could we be talking about building a second link between Singapore and Malaysia?"

"How could we see so much investment in Malaysia over the last one year?"

#### Goh Chok Tong Meets British Defense Chief

*BK1603120790 Singapore Domestic Service in English  
1100 GMT 16 Mar 90*

[Text] The Chief of the Defense Staff of the United Kingdom, Sir David [Pray] called on the first deputy prime minister today. Sir David called on Mr. Goh Chok Tong who is also the defense minister at his ministry. He is in Singapore at the invitation of the SAF [Singapore Armed Forces] chief of the General Staff, Lieutenant General Winston Choo.

Sir David arrived yesterday for a five-day visit. He has visited the Air Force detachments of the five power defense arrangement which are in Singapore for a major air defense exercise.

#### Daily Views Chatchai's Plan on Refugee Camps

*BK2003081990 Singapore THE STRAITS TIMES  
in English 19 Mar 90 p 26*

[Editorial: "Chatchai's New Proposal"]

[Text] Since becoming Prime Minister in 1988, General Chatchai Chunhavan has initiated a number of diplomatic moves to help bring an end to the Cambodian conflict. One of the more controversial of these initiatives was the establishment of high-level contacts with the leaderships in Vietnam and Phnom Penh. Recently, he proposed yet another eyebrow-raising suggestion. This was to move an estimated 300,000 Cambodian "refugees" (or "displaced persons", as the Thais prefer to call them) from camps currently under the control of the resistance groups to "neutral" ones, probably under the control of United Nations refugee bodies. Though it has not stirred up the same level of controversy, it will no doubt have an impact on the ongoing war in Cambodia. During his recent visit to Europe, the Thai Prime Minister succeeded in obtaining support for his proposal from several West European governments. UN refugee bodies have, as expected, welcomed it with open arms.

As with most Thai moves on Cambodia, there are probably more than one justification behind the latest



initiative. One view is that Gen Chatchai was disappointed with the breakdown of last month's peace talks in Jakarta and wants to distance his government from the resistance. In doing that, he hoped to force the resistance to return to the negotiating table and make a serious bid for peace. There can be no doubt that the border camps have been useful to the resistance. They are vital sources of manpower, and through them, they have access to international aid destined for the displaced Cambodians. The camps also serve as rest and recuperation centres for the resistance fighters after their forays inside Cambodia. But Gen Chatchai may have been responding to the growing disenchantment in Thailand with the unending war in Cambodia. To be sure, 90 government and opposition MPs [members of parliament] petitioned him in January to stop supporting or giving sanctuary to Cambodian resistance fighters.

Abroad, he may also have been influenced by China's support for the resistance, which has been less than certain lately. Recent reports have, in fact, said that Beijing is moving towards a limited form of reconciliation with Vietnam, with a view to projecting communist unity. That Beijing has so far not publicly commented on the latest Thai proposal reinforces such an assessment. At the same time, sentiments in the West have been turning against the resistance and moving in favour of Phnom Penh. The European Community has, in fact, threatened to withdraw support for the Cambodian government at this year's UN General Assembly. Presumably this is because of the success of the Khmer Rouge on the battlefield and the fear that they will seize power in Cambodia again.

Given the growing support for a UN role in Cambodia, Gen Chatchai can explain that his latest proposal is a step in the same direction. As such, Thailand will adopt a more even-handed policy on Cambodia. But even if the proposal is implemented, it would probably have a marginal impact on the ability of the resistance to wage war in Cambodia. The more serious implication is off the battlefield, which is that it might undermine international support for the Cambodian resistance. This is because with ASEAN's front-line state distancing itself from the resistance, governments in the West will be reinforced in their belief that they, too, need to take a fresh look at the Cambodian conflict. It was to prevent further erosion of such support that Prince Norodom Sihanouk decided to return to Cambodia and live in the liberated areas. But instead of discouraging the resistance, the proposal may well stiffen the spine of the resistance. As Prince Sihanouk has boldly proclaimed, the Thai proposal will not hurt their ability to wage war in Cambodia, but it will force them to fight even harder to liberate their homeland from Vietnam's clutches.

#### **Telecommunication Agreement Signed With Thailand**

*BK2603072290 Hong Kong AFP in English 0712 GMT  
26 Mar 90*

[Text] Singapore, March 26 (AFP)—Thailand and Singapore Monday [26 March] signed a memorandum of

understanding to boost and strengthen telecommunication links between the two countries. A joint statement issued by Singapore Telecom and the Communication Authority of Thailand (CAT), said that under the agreement the two countries would cooperate and pool resources to develop and market international telecommunication facilities and services.

The statement said the agreement would strengthen mutual cooperation, boost telecommunication services and promote the exchange of information on telecommunication matters.

The President and Chief Executive Officer of Singapore Telecom Wong Hung Khim and Mr. Suthon Limpisathian, president of CAT, signed for their respective authorities.

#### **Trade Union To Start Private Radio Station**

*BK1903065490 Hong Kong AFP in English 0633 GMT  
19 Mar 90*

[Text] Singapore, March 19 (AFP)—Singapore's National Trades Union Congress (NTUC) will have a radio station of its own by the end of the year, its Secretary-General Ong Teng Cheong has said. Mr. Ong, who is also the second deputy prime minister, said Sunday [18 March] that the government had just approved NTUC's application for a licence. The radio station which is expected to cost some 1.5 million Singapore dollars (806,000 U.S.) in equipment will have two FM channels for broadcast in the Republic's four official languages - English, Mandarin, Malay and Tamil.

About 76 per cent of Singapore's 2.6 million population are ethnic Chinese, 15.1 per cent are Malays and 6.5 per cent Indians. Various ethnic groups comprise the remainder.

Mr. Ong said the radio station will serve as a channel to reach out to its members and the public. He said it will help also to further project the image of the trade unions.

The NTUC, spread over some 70 affiliated unions, represents about 23 per cent of Singapore's 1.3 million workforce. Mr. Ong said the radio will keep workers informed of the current issues and help them to understand labour policies better. At the same time the station will provide entertainment to its listeners.

The radio station is expected to be managed by a new cooperative of local trade union bodies. With the new two NTUC channels Singaporeans will soon have a total of 10 locally transmitted radio services to choose from. There are six services from the Singapore Broadcasting Corporation (SBC), which has announced that it will introduce two new services in Mandarin and English this year.

Media sources said that three other companies have also applied for licences. Government regulations require



broadcasting in all four official languages, with 15 per cent of the programmes being educational and 30 per cent locally-produced.

### **Cambodia**

#### **Hun Sen Makes Appeal for International Aid**

*BK2403055690 Phnom Penh Domestic Service  
in Cambodian 0430 GMT 24 Mar 90*

[“Appeal From the Government of the State of Cambodia,” read by Hun Sen, foreign minister, chairman of the Council of Ministers, and member of the Kampuchean People’s Revolutionary Party Central Committee; date, place not given—live or recorded]

[Text] Dear compatriots: It has been 11 years since we toppled the genocidal Pol Pot regime and built the country and restored our life from rubble, and in a situation during which the genocidal Pol Pot group and its allies have waged a war causing all kinds of destruction. This clearly shows that the genocidal Pol Pot group, with the collusion of Samdech Sihanouk and Son Sann, is the source of war against the Cambodian people, using the pretext of opposing the presence of Vietnamese volunteer troops, who came to save the Cambodian people. While Vietnamese volunteer troops were all withdrawn from Cambodia in September 1989, these people have made it even more clear that they are waging this war to oppose the Cambodian people’s rebirth and that their ultimate aim is to pave the way for the genocidal regime to return in Cambodia. To this end, they have made efforts to defend the genocidal Pol Pot clique and destroyed past meetings, conferences, and various negotiations. This was a plan to destroy efforts to solve the Cambodian problem politically. They have even abused our goodwill of wanting peace and to quickly end the bloodshed and people’s suffering so they could bargain and prolong the war. They have abused our promise, and our action to correctly honor our promise, on the withdrawal of Vietnamese volunteer troops as an opportunity to launch savage attacks against our people along the border.

Through their war-mongering and senseless activities to regain power for the genocidal group, they have unremittingly committed crimes of massacring innocent people regardless of age or sex; burned down people’s houses and granaries; destroyed hospitals, schools, monasteries; savagely raped women; forcefully rounded up people to serve them; and others. The Pol Pot group still commits crimes as they did when they were in power. The Sihanouk and Son Sann groups have also committed crimes and carried out savage activities; they are no different from the Pol Pot group. The suffering spread on our people in the border area by the Cambodian reactionaries clearly shows that the danger of the return of the genocidal Pol Pot regime requires urgent measures to prevent it. Because of the war and the barbarous activities of the Cambodian reactionaries against their fellow

Cambodians, thousands of our families are becoming war victims and should be immediately assisted and saved.

Our people have been forced to abandon their homes to escape war, and more importantly to escape the barbarous activities of the Cambodian reactionaries. Another number of people, whom the reactionaries have forcefully taken with them, have escaped. Although we still face material and economic difficulties, our government has taken urgent measures and dispatched relief goods and food supplies. At the same time, on behalf of the government, I appeal to our people throughout the country, as well as compatriot Cambodians abroad, to cooperate in assisting and saving our people who are affected by war along the border to enable them to quickly have shelter and food, to lead their daily lives, and to carry out the rainy season production work in the near future. All of us are aware of the actions of the genocidal Pol Pot regime and have suffered because of them. Now our people, who are suffering from the war waged by the Cambodian reactionaries, are facing the same situation.

I also appeal to various countries, peace-loving people throughout the world, international organizations, and humanitarian organizations to assist the victimized Cambodian people in the name of humanity and to save innocent people. On the same occasion, I again appeal to compatriot soldiers and officers on the other side to carefully think and not to carry out orders from the reactionary ringleaders: Pol Pot, Sihanouk, and Son Sann, to massacre your fellow compatriots. Please abandon the enemy ranks and join society and the nation. To this day, the Cambodian people have been suffering from war for exactly 20 years. Most serious of all, there is the unforgettable suffering and hardship of the three years, eight months, and 20 days during the Pol Pot regime.

Our people want to live in peace and be reunited with their families and relatives with a genuine guarantee and concrete measures to ensure that the genocidal Pol Pot regime will not return to Cambodia. The prevention and opposition by our people and the State of Cambodia’s government against the return of the genocidal Pol Pot regime is the vital duty which all Cambodians, wherever they are, have to fulfill in this historic mission. This is also an insistence to all international circles to take measures to eliminate the danger of the genocidal Pol Pot regime’s return in accordance with the aspiration of the Cambodian people who want to end the war and build a durable peace. The Council of Ministers hopes that our compatriots in and outside the country and international organizations will most positively respond to this appeal. Thank you.



**Hun Sen Confers Medals on Units in Battambang**

*BK2403125890 Phnom Penh SPK in English  
1058 GMT 24 Mar 90*

[Text] Phnom Penh SPK March 24—Hun Sen, Politburo member of the People's Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea Central Committee, chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister for Foreign Affairs, decorated Victory, Labour, and Fatherland Defense Orders on units and individuals of the 5th Military Region in Battambang Province, 360 km northwest of Phnom Penh for their outstanding military achievements over the enemy.

The decoration was made during the prime minister's recent visit to the province.

Victory Orders, from First to Third Classes, were presented to a regiment of the 5th Military Region, the military unit of Battambang Province, and military units in the province's nine districts.

Six individuals were presented with the Fatherland Defense Orders, Second Class. Two units and five individuals of the provincial police force received the Fatherland Defense Orders, Third Class.

Victory Orders, Second Class, were presented to a unit and two individuals while the Fatherland Defense Orders of Third Class were awarded to two individuals. The provincial educational service, the people's committee of the provincial town, and five other civilian workers were decorated with Labour Orders.

Speaking at the presentation ceremony, Chairman Hun Sen highly praised the examples of heroic struggle of the combatants, officers, and people who had done their utmost for the national construction and defense.

**Radio Reports Reduced Enemy Activity in March**

*BK2503083390 Phnom Penh Domestic Service  
in Cambodian 1200 GMT 24 Mar 90*

[Text] Enemy activities in March partially diminished compared to February; however, they continued to fire all types of artillery shells on our positions and to infiltrate their elements into our territory. During this period our Armed Forces painstakingly launched search-and-destroy operations and ambushed infiltrating enemies, and we scored significant successes. As a matter of fact, our Armed Forces in March conducted 36 mopping-up operations against the enemy, putting out of action 799 and capturing 69 enemy soldiers, as well as forcing 102 others to surrender. We seized 930 guns, 122 tonnes of ammunition or 52,000 rounds, 250 assorted mines, four field radios, and 70 [words indistinct]. We destroyed 38 barracks, some documents, and a great deal of war material.

**Sihanouk Beijing Briefing to Diplomats Reported****Installment One**

*BK2303111090 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic  
Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT 22 Mar 90*

[First part of report on briefing by Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, president of Cambodia, to ambassadors and diplomats from 73 countries in Beijing on 19 March]

[Text] Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, president of Cambodia, granted an audience at his Beijing residence on the morning of 19 March to ambassadors and diplomats from 73 countries. On this occasion, the samdech revealed to the audience some maps and photos of new borders, border passes, and demarcation posts showing that Vietnam and its lackeys in the Hun Sen regime have moved deeper into Cambodian territory. In some areas, the border has been moved one to five kilometers into Cambodian territory. Moreover, the Vietnamese have dug a new canal inside Cambodia, four to five kilometers from the border, making it a new border between Cambodia and Vietnam.

The samdech said: Before answering your questions, I would like to draw your attention to the issue of the Cambodian-Vietnamese border which is a crucial matter for Cambodia. On this map, you can see Cambodia's actual, legal border recognized by the entire international community and the illegal one that Vietnam and its puppet regime have just drawn up in the interest of Vietnam but at Cambodia's expense. You can clearly see on this map that Vietnam has swallowed a large portion of Cambodian territory through this newly modified demarcation and the digging of a new canal inside Cambodia. I would also like to remind you that Vietnam has regarded the two Cambodian provinces—Ratanakiri adjoining the Lao border and Mondolkiri bordering Vietnam—as their own provinces, and this has been approved by the Hun Sen regime. The two provinces are now inhabited and governed by Vietnamese people. Cambodian people living outside cannot enter these areas without authorization from the Vietnamese. As a matter of fact, the Hun Sen regime has handed over the two provinces to Vietnam.

You should also be informed that a great many Cambodian islands are currently occupied and controlled by the Vietnamese Navy and fishermen. A Cambodian island known as Poulo Wai in the south has now become a Vietnamese Naval base and has officially been included in the Vietnamese territory according to a newly drafted Vietnamese map. That being the case, Vietnam has swallowed our islands according to the new map approved by Hun Sen. With this demarcation, Vietnam has plundered a large part of Cambodia's territory both on land and in the sea. As for the population ratio, it is increasingly in favor of the Vietnamese. For instance, in areas bordering on Vietnam, Cambodian people are becoming an ethnic minority in their own country while the Vietnamese are becoming the ethnic majority in many areas. Even near Phnom Penh, as in Neak Luong



township—only 40 kilometers from the capital—90 percent of the population is Vietnamese while Cambodians represent only 10 percent.

The Vietnamese have changed the names of small localities and villages from Cambodian into Vietnamese. As such, this is an unimaginable tragedy for us to watch the Vietnamese, with the consent of the Hun Sen regime, gradually swallow Cambodia. Inside Cambodia with this newly drawn border, over one million Vietnamese are occupying our townships, rural areas, and rivers. For instance, at Tonle Sap lake, fishermen are mostly Vietnamese. Cambodians are prohibited from fishing activities. In rural areas, the Vietnamese have established militia forces made up of not only Cambodians but also Vietnamese. When people talk about the presence of Vietnamese civilians and troops in Cambodia, they have not taken into consideration the more than 100,000 armed militiamen who are composed mostly of Vietnamese.

The international community has only focussed its attention on two issues, namely the questions of the Khmer Rouge and the so-called complete withdrawal of Vietnamese troops in September 1989. Those who claim to have loved or who pretend to sympathize with Cambodia have never taken into account the Hun Sen group and Vietnam's criminal acts against the Cambodian people. The international community remains indifferent to the invasion and occupation of Cambodia by the Vietnamese, the Vietnamization policy, and new border demarcation that has removed a large portion of Cambodia's territory to Vietnam's benefit. I feel great sorrow for that.

### Installment Two

BK2403091590 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT 23 Mar 90

[Second part of report on briefing by Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, president of Cambodia, to ambassadors and diplomats from 73 countries in Beijing on 19 March]

[Text] Concerning general elections, the samdech said we cannot put the cart before the horse. Talks about current elections are not realistic because we should proceed by first solving some of the other issues. The first issue is the control by the United Nations or the five permanent members of the UN Security Council on the presence of illegal Vietnamese immigrants and Vietnamese armed forces, including those disguised as Cambodian soldiers hidden among the Heng Samrin-Hun Sen troops. Otherwise, how can we organize general elections in Cambodia with the presence of over a million illegal Vietnamese immigrants who have been granted Cambodian nationality by the Heng Samrin-Hun Sen group? As for our Cambodian national resistance forces, the owners of the country, we cannot accept over a million votes opposing us from illegal Vietnamese immigrants. As for the Heng Samrin-Hun Sen group, it is just a traitorous group to the nation that has delivered Cambodia to Vietnam.

Now various governments that had said Vietnam withdrew its troops from Cambodia—and even East European diplomats in Phnom Penh—have admitted that Vietnam has returned to Cambodia. Various specialists have said that at least 30,000 Vietnamese elite troops have been sent to Cambodia to save the Hun Sen regime from disintegration. No one denies Vietnam's presence in Cambodia. According to estimates of our Cambodian national resistance forces, there are over 40,000 Vietnamese elite troops in Cambodia. Thai military experts have acknowledged that there are at least 30,000 Vietnamese troops in Cambodia. For Cambodia, a small country, the presence of over 40,000 foreign troops is unacceptable. We have to continue the struggle; this is our sacred duty. Elections in Cambodia with only 6 million people and over a million illegal Vietnamese immigrants—who will vote with those Cambodians in favor of the Heng Samrin group—are unacceptable. What is ridiculous is that the Cambodian people in zones under Vietnam's control do not have the right to take part in the general elections in Cambodia, while Vietnamese nationals in Cambodia do. We cannot accept this.

As all of you are well aware, British Prime Minister Thatcher has decided to send Vietnamese refugees in Hong Kong back to Vietnam. Some governments have said the resistance forces should be totally submissive, and they raised the Khmer Rouge as a pretext. However, the Khmer Rouge is no longer an issue because, contrary to propaganda, the Khmer Rouge are doing good things. On the one hand, the people have asked the Khmer Rouge to help liberate them from the Vietnamese aggressor forces. On the other, the Khmer Rouge have increasingly enlarged the liberated zones because they have received the support from people in rural areas. People in rural areas, particularly peasants, support the Khmer Rouge. On the one hand, these people support my army, and on the other, they support the Khmer Rouge; because as Vietnam is increasingly annexing Cambodia, the Khmer Rouge have increasingly emerged as the symbol of nationalism and patriotism.

The samdech said we will not stop the struggle against the Vietnamese aggressors and colonialists and their plan to annex Cambodia. Free countries fought against Hitler when he annexed part of Czechoslovakia, Austria, Poland, and France. Vietnam annexed Cambodia like Hitler annexed Czechoslovakia, Austria, Poland, and so on. For us, Hitler is the Hanoi Vietnamese, and the Quisling-Pierre Laval clique is Heng Samrin, Hun Sen, Chea Sim, and their associates in Phnom Penh. The Cambodian people's determination is to fight Vietnam until winning back our legitimate border, until the end of Vietnam's presence and until we become an independent country again.



**Installment Three**

*BK2503094590 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT 24 Mar 90*

[Final part of report on briefing by Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, president of Cambodia, to ambassadors and diplomats from 73 countries in Beijing on 19 March]

[Text] After exposing the unjust stance of some newspapers and governments that support Vietnam's colonialism and aggression in Cambodia, saying this is like pouring oil on fire, the samdech talked about his position and that of the Cambodian national government and the Cambodian national resistance movement, namely:

1. The control by the United Nations or the five members of the UN Security Council on the Vietnamese military and civilian presence in Cambodia before elections.
2. The UN Security Council's sacred duty to force Vietnam and Hun Sen to respect Cambodia's legitimate borders. We do not talk about elections before solving Cambodia's land and maritime borders; we should have the pre-1970 borders, from before Lon Nol's coup.
3. The disarming by the UN peacekeeping force of all Cambodian parties' troops and not just reducing their numbers; this is disarming troops of all parties.

This is our last stance as leader of the Cambodian national resistance forces. First, we demand the dispatch to Cambodia of a UN control commission or representatives of the five UN Security Council members to check and control the presence of Vietnamese troops and illegal Vietnamese immigrants in Cambodia. Second, we demand the presence of a UN Security Council team in Cambodia to force Vietnam and Hun Sen to nullify their new maps and border agreements signed between Hun Sen and Vietnam. We absolutely do not accept the new Cambodian-Vietnamese border; we will continue to fight against the Vietnamese and Hun Sen until they recognize our border. Third, we demand the disarming of troops of all Cambodian parties and not a cease-fire on the spot. We demand the dissolution of the two governments—the Sihanouk and the Hun Sen governments. These will be replaced by an interim UN administration. This is part of the Australian plan. We support the Australian plan. We demand that the United Nations dispatch peacekeeping forces to disarm all Cambodian parties. We could compromise by reducing the troops of all Cambodian parties to 10,000. These troops will be stationed in garrisons in rural areas and not in cities, and they will not be allowed to threaten the life, security, and peace of the Cambodian people.

However, we will not accept general elections before solving the border issue. We will not accept elections before the control of Vietnam's military and civilian presence. We demand that all Vietnamese troops—including those disguised as Cambodians—and over a million Vietnamese immigrants be sent back to Vietnam. Concerning the supreme council, we accept the idea of setting one up, but this should be a quadripartite

council with equal numbers of representatives from each party; for example, five representatives from the Hun Sen group, five from the Sihanouk group, five from the Khmer Rouge, and five from the Son Sann group. This is an equal four-party council, not a two-party council.

**Sihanouk Visits DPRK's Kim Il-song 23 Mar**

*BK2503074890 (Clandestine) Voice of the Khmer in Cambodian 0430 GMT 25 Mar 90*

[Text] His Royal Highness Samdech Preah Norodom Sihanouk, the president of Cambodia, met with North Korean President Kim Il-song in Pyongyang on Friday [23 March]. The Korean president, in the company of Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, watched a film that was produced by the samdech himself. The meeting between the samdech and President Kim Il-song was held in a cordial and friendly atmosphere. His Royal Highness Samdech Preah Norodom Sihanouk arrived in Pyongyang from Beijing on Wednesday [21 March] for a visit to North Korea. He planned to return to liberated zones in Cambodia in the near future.

**Sihanouk To Stay in Beijing for 'Time Being'**

*BK2503154890 Hong Kong AFP in English 1520 GMT 25 Mar 90*

[Text] Paris, March 25 (AFP)—Cambodia's former head of state, Prince Norodom Sihanouk, has cancelled plans to return this week from Beijing to frontier territory where he had said he would set up a permanent anti-government base, it was announced Sunday [25 March]. A communique issued by the prince's secretariat here said that he would remain in Beijing for the time being. Prince Sihanouk, formerly the titular head of the three-part guerrilla resistance coalition, moved on February 23 to Sereipheap, near the Thai border in northern Cambodia, saying he would settle there until the fall of the government of Phnom Penh. On March 14, he flew to Beijing, where his 87-year-old aunt, Princess Norodom Ket Kanna, and his mother-in-law Pomme Peang, 86, are both critically ill in hospital. Referring to him as "the president of Cambodia", the communique said that Prince Sihanouk would remain in the Chinese capital for the time being. It gave no date for his return to Sereipheap, in an area controlled by his supporters.

**Khmer Rouge Displays Three Vietnamese Soldiers**

*BK2503010090 Bangkok THE NATION in English 25 Mar 90 p 2*

[By Kokhet Chanthaloetlak in Khlong Hat, Prachinburi Province, Thailand]

[Text] Three Vietnamese soldiers captured by Khmer Rouge troops yesterday told reporters that they were among some 2,650 Vietnamese who arrived in Cambodia in three separate groups between December and February. The three captives were shown to a group of reporters at the Khmer Rouge jungle stronghold at



Chakrei village, some five kilometres from the Thai border opposite Khlong Hat subdistrict south of Aranyaprathet.

Yat Thim, commander of the Khmer Rouge force battling Phnom Penh troops on the southern Sisophon front, told reporters that one of the Vietnamese was captured on Feb 7 on the outskirts of Battambang province. The other two were arrested on March 2 near Pailin town in western Cambodia. The three prisoners, identified as Nguyen Van Tam, 27, Le Kwang Tien, 27, and Lang Ngoc Truao, 20, belong to Division 196 of the Phnom Penh army. Yat Thim said there are about 200 Vietnamese in the division and another 200 in Division 330. These two divisions based at Sisophon are responsible for defending Sisophon, Pailin and Battambang. The Khmer Rouge commander said the Vietnamese troops wear Cambodian uniforms but are distinguishable from real Cambodian soldiers by emblems on their left shoulders.

Nguyen Van Tam told reporters through a Khmer Rouge interpretator that he arrived in Cambodia along with about 2,000 other Vietnamese on Dec 1. He said he was assigned to a unit to defend Battambang and received a monthly salary of 3,000 riels from the Phnom Penh government. He said he and other Vietnamese changed into Cambodian uniforms when they arrived in Cambodia. Le Kwang Tien said he was among about 200 Vietnamese troops who were transferred to Cambodia in February. "We were told to avoid having our pictures taken when we arrived at a Cambodian port," he said, adding that it was the first time he had been sent to the country. He said there were 150 Vietnamese and 40 Cambodians in his Battalion 4 of Division 196. "We were told to help our friends fight their foes," he said. Lang Ngoc Truao said he arrived along with about 500 other Vietnamese on Feb 15. "Many of us were reluctant to join the Cambodian war but we had to follow orders from our command. We follow orders from our command. We don't think it is right for Vietnam to interfere with another country's affairs," he said.

Yat Thim said it was difficult for the resistance to overrun Sisophon and Battambang, which were recently fortified with new Vietnamese arrivals. Although he complained about shortages of weapons and ammunition, the Khmer Rouge commander said morale among his forces was still high enough to continue efforts to capture key towns in western Cambodia.

## **VONADK Reports on Military Activities**

### **Troops Routed 13 Mar**

*BK2603033090 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2315 GMT 25 Mar 90*

[Text] Here is a report on the debacle of Vietnamese troops from the 309th Division on west Battambang battlefield: Our national resistance forces ambushed 300 Vietnamese troops in the 309th Division when they ventured out of

Kamping Puoy to the west, toward Mongkolborei River. During the battle, which took place on 12 and 13 March, our national resistance forces routed two columns of these Vietnamese troops. Our national resistance forces continued to attack another column of Vietnamese troops, and on 13 March these troops were totally routed. We killed or wounded 32 of them.

### **9 Killed, Wounded**

*BK2603025090 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2315 GMT 25 Mar 90*

[Text] Here is a report from south Battambang battlefield: A regiment of more than 200 Vietnamese soldiers moving northward along the Sangke River from Rung in an attempt to resist our national resistance forces located on stretches of Route 10 from Sdau to Snoeng and from Snoeng to Phnum Sampeou was attacked by our national resistance forces. These Vietnamese forces were routed and forced to turn back to their Rung position on 13 March. We killed or wounded nine Vietnamese puppet soldiers.

### **260 Troops Killed 16-18 Mar**

*BK2403015890 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2315 GMT 23 Mar 90*

[Text] On 16, 17, and 18 March, Vietnamese troops from the 330th and 4th Divisions along with some Cambodian soldiers from the puppet 4th Division left Treng and Sdau: two columns headed toward the west, one column headed toward the north of Route 10 and moved along Route 10, and another column toward the south of Route 10. The Vietnamese forces comprised two regiments, about 800 soldiers, and a regiment of 300 puppet soldiers. Our national resistance forces stationed on the Pailin-Route 10 battlefield attacked these Vietnamese and puppet forces for three days, on 16, 17, and 18 March, and dealt them serious blows. The Vietnamese enemy left corpses and traces of blood of those wounded in the forest. In the three-day fighting, 260 Vietnamese were killed and over 200 others wounded. These columns of Vietnamese and puppet troops were thus routed and forced to retreat to their positions on Route 10.

### **Troops Flee 19 Mar**

*BK2603033490 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2315 GMT 25 Mar 90*

[Text] Since the middle of March, the Vietnamese enemies in Moung District [Battambang Province] have sent a regiment of over 200 troops northward along the Moung River in an attempt to resist our national resistance forces which were launching activities to cut off the railroad and Route 5. These Vietnamese troops were repeatedly attacked from the front and rear by our national resistance forces and were routed. They fled



back to Moung on 19 March. Our national resistance forces killed or wounded 21 Vietnamese soldiers.

### 100 Casualties 19 Mar

BK2503045490 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2315 GMT 24 Mar 90

["Special report"]

[Text] Over a regiment of Vietnamese enemy troops from the 330th and 4th Divisions left Treng [Battambang Province] in the direction of Chisang along Route 10. Our national resistance immediately attacked these troops. At 0800 on the morning of 19 March, our national resistance forces killed or wounded over 100 of these Vietnamese soldiers; the remaining troops fled back to their positions on Route 10.

### 300 Casualties 21 Mar

BK2403022890 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2315 GMT 23 Mar 90

[Text] On 21 March, a regiment of the Vietnamese Army's 330th Division left Sdau on Route 10 toward Phnum Neang Lin to assist Vietnamese troops which were being attacked by our national resistance forces there. This regiment from Vietnam's 330th Division was also routed by our national resistance forces. Also on 21 March, Vietnamese troops from the 4th Division left Tuol Village toward Chineang along Route 10. These Vietnamese troops comprised 600 soldiers backed by four Soviet-made tanks. Barely one kilometer after they left Tuol Village, they were attacked by our national resistance forces which dealt them serious blows: over 300 were killed or wounded. The four tanks were destroyed.

### Regiment Attacked 21-23 Mar

BK2503045290 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2315 GMT 24 Mar 90

["Special report"]

[Text] On 21, 22, and 23 March, a regiment of the Vietnamese enemy—the 25th Regiment of the 309th Division—leaving Kamping Puoy [Battambang Province] toward the west, was ambushed and attacked by our national resistance forces from the front, the flank, and behind for two days and two nights. On the morning of 23 March, this 25th regiment was smashed by our national resistance forces. Over 100 enemy soldiers were killed or wounded; the remaining troops were compelled to retreat to a position at Kamping Puoy.

### 100 Students Reportedly Defect to Resistance

BK2503050090 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2315 GMT 24 Mar 90

[Excerpt] One hundred Cambodian students studying in Czechoslovakia recently deserted the Vietnamese enemy and puppets. This is the second group of students to desert the Vietnamese enemy and puppets. In December 1989, over 100 Cambodian students studying in East Germany deserted the Vietnamese enemy and puppets. These students jointly wrote a letter supporting Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, president of Cambodia. The students defecting from Czechoslovakia said two hundred of them were preparing to stage a demonstration to assist Samdech Norodom Sihanouk's five-point peace plan which specifically demands UN control and the dispatch of UN peacekeeping forces to Cambodia. However, Vietnam's lackey and puppet diplomat in Czechoslovakia learned about the demonstration planned by these two hundred students and took away their passports, accusing them of being traitors who should be arrested and returned to Phnom Penh. One hundred students escaped; the remaining 100 are still trying to escape. [passage omitted]

## Indonesia

### Talks Held With U.S. Over Textile Embargo

BK2403071090 Jakarta ANTARA in English 0334 GMT 24 Mar 90

[Text] Jakarta, Mar 24 (OANA/ANTARA)—The U.S. embargo on Indonesian textile exports is still being discussed by a U.S. negotiator, Roland J. Sorini, and the Indonesian minister of trade. Sorini said here on Friday [23 March] that during the discussion, which was more consultative in nature, the two sides had agreed to continue to seek ways for a mutually beneficial settlement.

Indonesia has considered the embargo unusual although it is a common action for some other countries, he said.

Director General for Foreign Trade Paian Nainggolan admitted that the embargo had become a national issue. He said a careful examination must be made in order to find out whether or not Indonesia has really made an overshipment and for that, he added, there must be a more transparent system of control.

According to records, the ASEAN countries' share in the U.S. textiles and textile products market is still very small, between 9.0 to 10.0 percent compared to those of Hong Kong and Taiwan, respectively recorded at 19.6 percent and 15.1 percent.

Although the Indonesian exports of textiles and textile products increased last year, it was not so high as that of other countries. With this regard, several Indonesian textile businessmen including Wien Dewanta from the



Indonesian Apparel Manufacturer Association said that Indonesia should not become too emotional to cancel the bilateral agreement with the United States. [sentenced as received]

Sources here said garment production in the Nusantara bonded warehouse had dropped to 60 percent following the embargo. The executive board of the Indonesian Confederation of Trade Unions (SPSI) has asked for employment reports from all SPSI units in the garment industries after the embargo.

### **British Defense Official Offers Weapons Sale**

*BK2403052090 Jakarta ANTARA in English 0328 GMT 24 Mar 90*

[Text] Jakarta, Mar 24 (OANA/ANTARA)—Britain is willing to sell to Indonesia various kinds of war equipment, such as jet fighters, warships, and missiles in the framework of enhancing the Indonesian Armed Forces' capability. Britain's Minister of Defense Archie Hamilton [title as received], told ANTARA here on Friday [23 March]. Hamilton, who arrived here on Wednesday, has held talks with a number of Indonesian officials.

"We are discussing about the possibility of selling warships, jet fighters, as well as missiles," he said. As the visit of the British defense minister is still exploratory in nature, no contract has been made. The Indonesian and British officials have also discussed the advancement of the education program for the Indonesian Armed Forces members in the West European country.

Hamilton expressed his hope that military cooperation between the two countries will be increased in the future, saying that the result has been satisfactory.

Asked about the aim of a recent demonstration made by two British Air Force Tornados in the country, Hamilton said that it was only intended for introducing the fighters to the Indonesian people especially the Indonesian Armed Forces.

"I will rejoice if Indonesia wants to buy this aircraft," he said.

### **Foreign Ministry Hails Namibian Independence**

*BK2303160690 Jakarta ANTARA in English 0927 GMT 23 Mar 90*

[Text] Jakarta, Mar 23 (OANA/ANTARA)—Indonesia is always prepared to assist the Namibian Government in defending and realizing its political independence in the form of economic progress, social justice and welfare, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs announced Friday [23 March]. President Suharto was delighted that the time has come for an independent and united Namibia to take its place alongside other nations, the ministry said.

The president was quoted as saying that the historic event of the Namibian independence is the triumph of

the struggle for independence of the Namibian people under the banner of South-West African People's Organization (SWAPO) and the leadership of Sam Nujoma.

The event, according to Suharto, marked the end of the longest and heaviest phase of decolonization in history, and constituted an important step for the struggle of African nations to fully free themselves from colonial shackles and racial oppression.

The president expressed his confidence that under the leadership of Sam Nujoma, the Namibian people would be able to face various challenges in the building of a just and prosperous society.

## **Laos**

### **Kaysone Phomvinan Delivers Party Rally Speech**

*BK2303071390 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0909 GMT 22 Mar 90*

[Speech by Kaysone Phomvihan, general secretary of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee and chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Lao People's Democratic Republic, delivered at a rally in Vientiane on 22 March to mark the 35th anniversary of the party—live]

[Text] Respected members of the Presidium; comrades and friends; compatriots, cadres, and combatants throughout the country:

Today, our entire party, Army, and people are elated and very proud to together celebrate the 35th founding anniversary of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party [LPRP]—organizer and leader of all victories of the Lao revolution. [applause] At this solemn ceremony of celebration, we are deeply touched and mournfully reminded of those senior comrade members of our party, cadres, combatants, and multiethnic compatriots as well as heroic international combatants from Vietnam and other fraternal and friendly countries, who sacrificed their lives in the struggle for national independence and the happiness of our multiethnic Lao people.

On behalf of the LPRP Central Committee, I would like to salute and hail representatives of various organizations of the party, the Supreme People's Assembly, the administration, the front, various mass organizations, various armed forces, Buddhist monks and novices, the working class, workers, personages, intellectuals, multiethnic people of all strata, youths and children for bringing forth their affection, confidence, and glorious achievements to welcome the 35th anniversary of our party. [applause] This has effectively and beautifully shown the solidarity and harmony of the multiethnic Lao people with the LPRP as their core. This close solidarity and harmony cannot be crushed by any hostile power. On this occasion, we would like to express sincere thanks to foreign diplomats and representatives of experts from



fraternal and friendly countries for bringing to our Lao party and people fine friendship and precious support and assistance. [applause]

Comrades and friends, 35 years ago, based on the requirements of the revolution and the growth and development of the Lao party organization under the Indochinese Communist Party, on 22 March 1955 the Lao People's Party, or the LPRP of today, was founded to be directly in charge of the historic cause of the Lao revolution. Since then, the history of the revolution in our country has been closely combined with the history of the growth and development of our party. Immediately after its founding, our party was faced with very serious trials when the old colonialists were replaced by the neocolonialist imperialists who, with their huge material and technical forces and modern war equipment, carried out a destructive war of aggression in coordination with the implementation of the most brutal neocolonialist tricks and schemes with the hope of vanquishing the revolutionary forces and the national salvation determination of our people.

In the protracted, complicated, and difficult national salvation struggle, which was full of sacrifices and imbued with the strategic slogan of peace, neutrality, national concord, independence, and democracy, under the party's leadership, our Lao people of all strata, at home and abroad, rich and poor, irrespective of differences in political views or regions, widely united around the national salvation front. Our party competently applied the armed struggle to practical conditions and closely combined it with the political, foreign, and legal struggle by engaging in fighting while holding talks. In a timely fashion it changed the direction of the struggle and joined in a coalition with the opposite side on as many as three occasions. Our party always attached importance to the building and consolidation of the revolutionary forces in all fields. It always closely matched national strength with the opportunities of the existing period, matched national strength with the strength of the Laos-Vietnam-Cambodia combat alliance, and matched the strength of the Laos-Vietnam-Cambodia combat alliance with the opportunities of the period. It widely promoted sympathy and support from foreign countries. As a result, our party created and firmly grasped the opportunity to fight and defeat the enemies step by step, systematically won victories from each field, and marched forward to achieve complete victory.

In the process of the struggle, through the use of correct tactics and strategy, the party led the people to overcome various difficulties, troubles, and trials. It led the entire people to successfully stage uprisings through the use of the three strategic blows in 1975. That historic event led to the establishment of the Lao People's Democratic Republic on 2 December 1975, thus putting an end to the dominating yoke of the imperialists and feudalists, achieving complete victory in the cause of national liberation, and ushering in a new era—an era of independence, freedom, and prosperity.

Entering the new stage of revolution, though there have been many basically favorable conditions, our party and people have faced new trials and very serious difficulties. In the first place, the building of the new system in our country must be considered an entirely new task for us, as we lacked prior experience. In the second regard, we started national construction from the conditions of a natural and subsistent economy, conditions which are considered very backward when compared to those in developing countries. It can be said that we began with no material and technical basis at all. Moreover, our country had been seriously devastated by war. Various hostile powers and ill-intentioned elements have also repeatedly carried out sabotage and subversive activities in all fields against our country. They have sought every means possible to disrupt our internal solidarity and to sow division among the multiethnic people and between us and foreign friends and brothers with the hope of weakening us so they can pursue their schemes of effecting a change through peaceful means, creating disturbances, and staging subversion.

Through implementation of the two strategic tasks—the defense of the country and the building of the new system—our various armed forces and people have comprehensively pursued the national defense and public security maintenance line by turning to building the all-around strong grass roots. Our armed forces and people have effectively struggled against the general sabotage and subversive schemes of the various hostile powers, thereby securely defending the independence, sovereignty, and territorial integrity of the country, and guaranteeing the tranquillity, security, social order, and peaceful efforts of our people. With industry and perseverance in creatively engaging in labor, and with great assistance from foreign friends, only a few years after the liberation, our people have successfully healed the wounds of war, restored production, developed culture, and normalized and improved living conditions.

Through its actual practices, studying, and learning lessons from fraternal countries, our party has quickly initiated an idea of effecting new changes, an idea first discussed in the resolution of the seventh session of the second LPRP Central Committee in 1979. Later, the Fourth LPRP Congress in 1986 reiterated this idea and adopted the line for the new changes in all respects, moving from concept to application in the economic structure and management mechanism, the organizing of apparatuses, and the working procedures.

In the economic field, we are doing away with the centralized bureaucratic administrative management mechanism based on the system of state-finance and turning to implementing the business accounting mechanism and pursuing the policy of multifaceted economic structure, bypassing state capitalism. In this regard, we have made wide use of the relation of goods to currency and broadened economic relations with foreign countries to expand the production force, reorganizing the division of social work and turning the natural economy into a goods-oriented economy. As a result, our country's



economy has now increased its responsiveness and achieved higher efficiency; various economic sectors have promoted and expanded their utilities; a new step of development has been achieved in business production; domestic markets have been broadened and have expanded their relations with international markets step by step; and new, better factors and models have emerged in many branches and many localities.

In the political field, we have attentively promoted and expanded democracy and rights to mastery of the people and broadened the implementation of democracy within the party. The party's leadership and state managements at various levels have become more effective. The political, economic, and social life of the multiethnic people has been gradually improved. Following these, our party's line on effecting new changes has been responsively supported by the multiethnic people of all strata and been hailed by foreign friends. These achievements, however, have not reached the potential of the party and people or of the country and international assistance. They have also not met the just expectations of the multiethnic people. In the building of the new system, we still adhere to the subjective line of thinking of being careful in moving forward quickly, taking into consideration the actual capabilities of the country. As the leader and organizer of national defense and construction, our party recognizes its heavy responsibility and deems it necessary to, together with our people, dedicatedly restrict and settle the remaining problems, weak points, and shortcomings to promote new changes.

The revolutionary fruits scored by our multiethnic people under the party's leadership over the past 35 years are considered very great. Our country, from being a colony, has become an independent, unified, and sovereign country; our people, from being slaves, have become genuine owners of the country; the status and prestige of our country have been increasingly raised in the international arena. We have worthily contributed to the struggle for peace, national independence, democracy, and social progress in this region and the rest of the world.

These significant achievements in many fields have proved that our party's policies throughout the process of the national salvation struggle and national construction, in particular the policy on comprehensively effecting new changes as adopted by our party, are very correct, creative, and timely, and have conformed to the actual economic and social situation in our country as well as to the objective laws and the epochal trend. These achievements have resulted from the energies and perseverance of our people in carrying out the revolutionary struggle and engaging in labor. They are the product of the party's leadership and the training and tempering of the cadres and members of our party of all generations.

On this occasion, the Lao People's Revolutionary Party would like to wholeheartedly express profound gratitude to the multiethnic Lao people of all strata and the

national defense and public security forces for supporting, fostering, and assisting the party, [applause] positively contributing to the building and defense of the party, actively implementing the party's line and policies, and writing glorious chapters of our nation's history. [applause] The achievements of our country's revolution cannot be separated from the great support and assistance of foreign friends, in particular Vietnam, Cambodia, the Soviet Union, and fraternal countries. We would like to express profound gratitude and sincere thanks to those comrades, brothers, and friends, both far and near, for their precious support and assistance. [applause] Beloved comrades and friends, through the actual practices of our people in carrying out the struggle under the party's leadership over the past decades, we have noted certain major conclusive points which are decisively significant to the victory of the revolutionary cause in the new stage as follows:

1. Increasingly promote and expand the patriotic tradition of the multiethnic people, and adhere to the revolutionary objective, namely the consolidation, development, and perfecting of the popular democratic system in transition to socialism step by step. Patriotism has been considered a sacred tradition of the multiethnic Lao people since ancient times. Clearly understanding this tradition, the party has always paid close attention to enhancing the patriotic spirit of our people. Immediately after its founding, our party combined genuine patriotism with the pure revolutionary ideals to lead our people in their struggle to gain independence and freedom, to build a prosperous and strong country, and to bring a happy and plentiful life to the multiethnic people. This patriotic tradition serves as the basis for our people to overcome all situations in the fierce and furious struggle, to distinguish friends from foes, and to fulfill the revolutionary objective.

Through the struggle for almost half a century, though our revolution has sometimes faced serious crises—for example when the old colonialists attacked us in early 1946 and when the neocolonialist imperialists and their henchmen barbarously carried out sabotage, harassment, and suppression operations between late 1958 and mid-1959—our cadres, party members, and people have effectively maintained their true revolutionary nature and national salvation determination. They were willing to sacrifice everything because they were not willing to become slaves. The more violently the enemies carried out the suppression, the more vigorously the movements of national salvation struggle expanded. The heroic, indomitable, and undaunted acts in the struggle against the enemies to defend the party and the revolutionary establishments, and the act of maintaining readiness and sacrificing lives to safeguard independence and freedom—acts carried out by Comrade Sithong, Father Tou, Father Gnua Kong, Mother Phouang, Mother Bouakham, Mother Ke, Mother Yongka, and others, as well as those of thousands of other cadres, party members, and multiethnic people in carrying out the struggle—have remained forever in the heroic history of our nation.



These fine models have encouraged the patriotic spirit of our people, and have been continuously pursued by the succeeding generations of our country. [applause]

Loyalty to the nation and people is also considered a consistent revolutionary sentiment of all party members, ranging from ordinary members to the party leadership, who have always regarded the happiness and welfare of the people and the prosperity of the country as their happiness and earnest aspiration. For this reason, though their lives were difficult and they risked death—such as during the situation in 1959 when the enemies carried out suppression and harassment operations and detained a large number of our cadres and party members, including party leaders and leaders of the Lao Patriotic Front—our party members and comrade party leaders were ready to undergo sacrifices. These deeds have clearly reflected our people's loyalty and resolute confidence in the patriotic tradition, revolutionary perseverance, and belief in the final victory of the revolution. [applause]

At present, the hostile powers are striving to take advantage of the complicated world situation by implementing tricks and schemes with the hope of undermining our people's revolutionary perseverance and misleading them into straying from the revolutionary objective. In light of this, more than ever before, we must promote and expand the patriotic tradition; increasingly heighten our vigilance to defend, promote, and expand the revolutionary fruits; and adhere to the line of gradually consolidating, expanding, and perfecting the popular democratic system in transition to socialism.

2. Strengthen the solidarity and harmony of the nation and rely on the people to extensively expand the implementation of democracy. Solidarity and harmony are considered the precious tradition of our Lao nation and the true nature of the multiethnic people. Recalling the process of the development of our nation, we have come to understand more clearly that the solidarity and harmony of the nation serve as significant factors in the reunification of the nation, prosperity of the country, and happiness of the people. The division, disunity, and hostility among the people are the causes of weakness and serve as favorable conditions for foreign enemies to stage aggression in and control of our country. As a result, the people become slaves, and our civilization and prosperity are trampled down and destroyed.

In the past struggles for national salvation, our party has always paid close attention to consolidating and enhancing solidarity and harmony, firmly basing them on the people and encouraging the entire people to rise up and resist the enemy aggressors. As a result, our people's national salvation struggle has been developed step by step, from a condition of having nothing to having something. Then came the historic uprisings simultaneously staged throughout the country in 1975, the uprisings which led to complete victory.

At present, the enhancement of the tradition of solidarity and harmony among the entire Lao people, with the people as the basis, still serves as the vigorous force which determines the success of effecting new changes and defending and building the country. Various hostile powers are striving to sow division and sabotage the solidarity and harmony of the multiethnic people, disrupt the solidarity between the party and the people, and separate the party members from the masses with the hope of weakening us and forcing us to surrender. Therefore, now more than ever, our party must lead the multiethnic people to consolidate and strengthen the spirit of perseverance in maintaining solidarity and harmony. It must regard the multiethnic people as brothers and sisters of the same family. All Lao people, at home and abroad, have the same fatherland. This is the truth and is considered the vital psychological issue of our revolution. Therefore, we must all strive to promote and maintain forever this sacred tradition of solidarity and harmony. We must strive to promote and expand the popular democratic system and broaden democracy in the ranks of the party and in society.

For us, democracy is considered both the objective and driving force for effecting new changes, which we are carrying out at present. It is also considered an effective method of building a firm and strong party. Regarding this, Lenin said on several occasions that the most serious danger for the ruling party comes from bureaucratic practices. Therefore, the ruling party must regularly fight bureaucratic practices. Based on this instruction, we must always respect the people's rights to mastery. We must do away with acts of violating democracy in the party life and in state activities. Based on mass organizations, we must oppose acts of practicing free democracy, failing to comply with regulations and discipline, and not respecting the state laws.

3. Be determined to effect new changes in all respects with appropriate steps under the party's leadership. The new changes are the objectives and urgent requirements for defending and building the new system. Our party maintains that the new changes are the essence of a comprehensive, profound, and protracted revolution. For this reason, our party has always firmly grasped the revolutionary concepts and correctly applied them to the practical conditions in the country. We have effected the new changes by adhering to the six principles put forth in the Eighth Resolution of the party and by adhering to the objective and path of advance of our country's revolution. The new changes must be carried out in all fields—the economic, political, cultural, social, ideological, and organizational fields. The relations between various fields must be balanced. Particularly, importance must be attached to the new changes in the economic field to expand production and improve the living conditions of the multiethnic people. Simultaneously, new changes in the political field must be carried out step by step. The main essence is to promote and expand democracy to encourage and utilize the intelligence, abilities, and initiatives of the entire party and people in the defense



and construction of the country. The new changes are aimed at consolidating and perfecting ambiguities, promoting and expanding strengths, correcting mistakes, settling shortcomings, and pursuing the precious heritage and fine traditions of our country's revolution.

Effecting new changes does not mean a total alteration or indiscriminate rejection of every aspect of our concept or our criteria on distinguishing friends and enemies. If we were to do this, we would certainly harm our people and revolution and help the enemies. Through the process of restructuring, aimed at enhancing the quality of the party's leadership and effectiveness of state management, and ceaselessly expanding the people's right to mastership, the task of restructuring must be firmly carried out step by step. We must ponder the immediate and future interests, and avoid acting in haste. To ensure that we will succeed, we must oppose the phenomena of subjectivism, capriciousness, haste, conservatism, carelessness, and anarchy. In applying the new management mechanism, the party calls for the harmonious merger of the three interests. The interests of the laboring people must be given first consideration. At the same time, we must resolutely oppose all acts of placing personal interests and the interests of groups, units, and regions above the interests of the party.

4. Ceaselessly broaden and increase international solidarity and cooperation to gain extensive support for the cause of our national defense and construction. We have been victorious in our national liberation struggle because, in every victory of the revolution, our party has tightly combined genuine patriotism and internationalism; harmoniously linked national and epochal strengths; and resolutely fought every phenomenon of selfishness, idleness, and narrow-mindedness. Thanks to the correct line of international solidarity and cooperation of the party, our people have received tremendous support and assistance from fraternal countries, friends, international organizations, and peace- and justice-loving people worldwide. This willing and praiseworthy support and assistance has created favorable conditions for our people to overcome difficulties to win the victories of our past national liberation struggle and to succeed in the current tasks of national defense and construction.

In the face of the confusing and changing situation in the region and the world at present, our party will increasingly broaden and strengthen solidarity and cooperation with foreign countries through the consistent implementation of our foreign policy which strives for peace, independence, friendship, and nonalignment, and will establish relations and cooperation on the basis of equality and mutual benefits with all countries regardless of the differences in political and social systems regarding the five principles of peaceful coexistence. We will increasingly strengthen the Laos-Vietnam-Cambodia special relations and solidarity for the benefit of the people in each country and for the interest of peace, stability, and cooperation in the region. We will continue to increase friendly relations and all-around

cooperation with the Soviet Union, and to maintain cooperation in many fields with the PRC and fraternal and friendly countries throughout the world.

Comrades and friends, our party is one of the parties that have grown up during the protracted struggle for national liberation waged by the Lao people and that are always willing to make every sacrifice for the interests of the people and country. The party is the center of our wisdom. It has laid down the correct and constructive line, patterns, and steps compatible with realities in our country and hence has led the Lao people in overcoming difficulties and numerous tests to win victory after victory, until the final victory. History has shown that our party is the only party that has won the credibility and trust of the people. Our party's leadership in our country's revolution is the objective requirement and historic duty entrusted by the Lao multiethnic people. Other political parties that had existed in our country have dissolved in the process of historical transformation. They failed to win the credibility and support of the people because they did not defend the national interests or fight for the interests and aspirations of the people.

In the new phase of the revolution, our party has to shoulder heavy burdens in organizing and directing the tasks of national defense and construction of the new regime. In order to fulfill these tasks, the party is required to heighten its competence and modify the patterns and methods of its leadership in conformity with political duties in the new era. We have acknowledged that the task of restructuring is extensive and covers many different and confusing spheres, because it is the newest task, one which we have never encountered. Therefore, we must be considerate, work hard, and examine and draw lessons from each step. The party and its leadership must continuously enhance the competence, creativeness, and intelligence of the collectivity and be sensitive to circumstances affecting the immediate and future requirements of social life. To enhance the competence and renovate the patterns of our party's leadership, we must pay attention to the following tasks:

1. The party must adopt the correct strategic line and versatile strategy. In so doing, the party must first be firmly imbued with the theory of revolution and positively apply it to actual conditions in the country in each period. Every line, plan, and policy of the party and state must primarily serve the people's interests; must be formulated through consultations with the people; must promote and consolidate the wisdom of the entire party, masses, and various sectors, including the areas of social science, natural science, and technology to organize the implementation of lines, plans, and policies of the party; must attach significance to the efforts to turn lines into plans and policies into regulations and laws; and must pay attention to organizing experiments and supervising the actual implementation of the lines and policies to draw lessons and correct and improve the lines, plans, and policies in a timely manner.



2. The party must always increase solidarity and unanimity on the basis of the lines, plans, policies, and principles of democratic centralism. Beloved President Ho Chi Minh, the founder and molder of our party, said that the party must treasure solidarity and unanimity among party members from the center down to the grass roots. In pursuance of valuable teachings, we are proud to see that so far, our party has always been united. We have never once been divided. This is the excellent tradition and permanent strength of our party. Due to such solidarity and unanimity, for example, in its leadership, our party has victoriously overcome difficulties and various shortcomings to lead the entire nation in fulfilling its great historic tasks. However, in the new phase of the revolution, for example in the later period, there existed examples of disunity and a lack of solidarity among a number of party members which have considerably affected the collective works, roles, and influence of the party.

Considering the party's fine traditions and lessons drawn from the revolutionary struggle, we believe that the new era calls us to further increase solidarity and unanimity within the party, for example among the ranks and leadership of the party at all levels, in particular at the level of the party Central Committee's Political Bureau. We must effectively prevent phenomena of division, privatism, and opportunism; extensively implement democracy within the party; regularly and strictly practice self-criticism and criticism of colleagues; and actively enforce the party's regulations and discipline in accordance with the principle of democratic centralism. This is the best way to improve and strengthen solidarity and unanimity within the party. Only through strengthening solidarity and unanimity within the party, can we increase national solidarity and reconciliation among the Lao multiethnic people.

3. The party must establish intimate relations with the multiethnic people and totally trust and rely on the people. Our party was born from the people and for the people. It is the noble aspiration of our party to serve the interests of the people and strive for their well-being, as well as for peace and national prosperity. Our party has always believed that the people are the source of strength and stability and the most important foundation for fulfilling the causes of the revolution in the past, at present, and in the future. Serving the people is the objective of our party. This is why we say that the lines, plans, and policies of the party must begin with serving the interests of the people. The pattern of work of our party is, therefore, the pattern of work of the masses. The intimate relationship between the party and people must prove itself by serving the tangible interests of the people.

So far, it is noticeable that party and administrative organizations at different levels have not yet paid sufficient attention to answering the basic needs of the people or actively mobilizing and exploiting the potentials of various economic sectors to help the people effectively organize production. The party calls on cadres, party

members, and administrative bodies at all levels to create favorable conditions to enable the fraternal people to earn a living in accordance with the party lines and policies and state laws and regulations in order to upgrade their living conditions spiritually and materially every day; establish intimate contacts with the multiethnic people; totally trust and rely on the people; pay attention to the legitimate interests of the masses; and enhance the enormous strength and hidden potentials of the people which are always regarded as unswerving principles governing the relations between the party and people and the decisive factors of the party's growth and of our people's revolution in every period.

4. Attention must be given to building, educating, and training cadres and party members at all levels and in all sectors in the areas of politics, knowledge, skills, and patterns of work. Lessons and past experiences have clearly indicated that no matter how correct the party's lines, plans, and policies may be, they are valid and effective only on paper if our cadres and party members lack the knowledge and required skills to implement them. Hence, we can see that the quality of cadres is a decisive factor. We must truly pay attention to the tasks of building and training cadres and party members as required by the political undertakings at present and in the future. In particular, leading cadres and key cadres at each level and in each sector, including those at the grass roots, must be truly imbued with the party's lines, plans, and policies so that they can turn the main lines into laws, decrees, and regulations, and implement them practically.

5. We must continuously enhance the leadership qualities of party members so they may serve as exemplary cadres. Throughout the process of revolutionary struggle, the majority of cadres and party members have enhanced their leading roles, have served as good models, and have made efforts to maintain their revolutionary qualifications. This has enabled the party to mobilize the multiethnic people into joining the revolutionary struggle and contributing to production by making sacrifices for the defense of the party and implementing the party's lines, plans, and policies.

It is regrettable that in the new phase of the revolution, a number of cadres and party members have been unable to maintain good revolutionary qualifications and serve as model party members. They have transgressed the qualifications of party members and the ideology of the party. They have abused their rights and power by cheating the state and people, by intimidating the masses, and by living and spending lavishly. By doing so, they have impaired the party's roles and influence and the multiethnic people's confidence in the party, thus creating weaknesses for the enemies to exploit, and obstructing and undermining the implementation of the party's lines, plans, and policies. The party calls on all cadres and party members, regardless of position, to enhance the leading role and set good examples for the implementation of the party's lines, plans, and policies and the state laws and regulations. It also calls on them



to oppose privatism and the practices of bureaucracy. In the interest of each individual, the party calls on the fraternal multiethnic people to actively join with the party in opposing these vices and in doing away with corrupt party members so the party can become flawless and strong and truly represent the legitimate rights and interests of the multiethnic people.

In order to maintain the leading and exemplary roles, we must find new measures to broaden the party and adopt a new concept to evaluate cadres and party members. We must discard our old practice of enrolling ordinary people who are not capable of doing anything as party members. It is important that we select outstanding individuals with leading and exemplary characteristics from the masses, workers, farmers, revolutionary intellectuals, and armed forces, for enrollment as party members. We should not pay excessive attention to their social class. Qualifications, competence, and concrete achievements in political work will be used as a yardstick to evaluate cadres and party members.

6. We must energetically go to mountainous regions and rural areas to build comprehensively strong grass roots in the fields of politics, economy, culture, social work, national defense, and maintenance of peace and order. We must unanimously agree that relying on the grass roots is the best way to build a stable and strong party, and a practical method of building and training cadres and party members. Turning to the grass roots is a good way to implement the party's lines, plans, and policies. This is the only way to promote and expand democracy among the people and to allow them to have their say regarding the party's lines, plans, and policies, thus contributing to the building and improvement of the party and administrative power. Only through close contacts and interaction with the people, can we learn their lines of thinking, their opinions, and their grievances in connection with the undertakings of the party and administration. Party organizations and units at the grass roots must diligently practice and take the initiative in directing and organizing the promotion of democracy and implementation of the party's lines and policy. In so doing, they must adopt the organizational structure and patterns of activities that can enhance their leadership in conformity with the requirements of their work in the new era. The confidence of the masses in the party and the strength of the party rely on the steadiness and competence of party organizations at the grass roots.

Beloved comrades and friends, throughout the past our entire people have been proud of our party, a party that was born and grew up during the Lao multiethnic people's national liberation struggle. Our party has been tightly bound and has shared both weal and woe with the people from the day our country was enslaved until it became a nation with independence and honorable status in the international arena. The only objective of our party is to faithfully serve the interests of the country and multiethnic people. We want our people to live in happiness and the country to be prosperous so we can

join with other nations in the struggle for peace, national independence, democracy, and social progress.

In order to fulfill its honorable duties, the party Central Committee calls on cadres and party members to make efforts to maintain their revolutionary militancy; to enhance solidarity and unanimity within the party; to ceaselessly upgrade their knowledge in all fields; to maintain close contacts with the masses; to quickly learn from experiences; and to improve their leading role in a timely manner with the intention of victoriously fulfilling the task of restructuring so our party may deserve the title of the organizer and leader of every victory of the Lao revolution. The Lao multiethnic people must make efforts to enhance their traditions of patriotism, solidarity, and reconciliation; closely unite around the party; regularly control every activity of the party and its members; assist the party and its members in promoting the strengths and correcting the weaknesses and shortcomings of the party; and actively contribute to formulating and implementing the party's lines, plans, and policies in order to firmly defend our country and build a better life. Uniting under the party leadership, the Lao multiethnic people, who have become masters of their country, must win the victory in the task of building a new happy life and bringing about strength and prosperity for their fatherland.

Long live the Lao People's Democratic Republic!  
Long live the Lao People's Revolutionary Party!  
Beloved President Ho Chi Minh remains with our revolutionary task forever!  
Thank you. [applause]

#### **Leaders Lay Wreaths at Unknown Soldier Monument**

*BK2303144690 Vientiane KPL in English 0904 GMT  
23 Mar 90*

[Text] Vientiane, March 23 (KPL)—The party and state leaders, on March 22, laid wreaths at the monument for the unknown revolutionary soldiers on the occasion of the 35th founding anniversary of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party [LPRP].

The leaders, led by President Souphanouvong, Politburo member of the LPRP CC [Central Committee], included Sisavat Keobounphan, Politburo member of the LPRP CC and secretary of the party committee of Vientiane Prefecture, Saman Vi-gnaket, Politburo member of the LPRP CC, Oudom Khatthi-gna and Choummali Saignason, alternate Politburo members of the LPRP CC and other members of the party CC and representatives of the mass organizations.

#### **Korean Party Grets Founding Anniversary**

*BK2203104390 Vientiane KPL in English 0912 GMT  
22 Mar 90*

[Text] Vientiane, March 22 (KPL)—The Lao People's Revolutionary Party [LPRP] Central Committee has



received a telegram of greetings from the Workers' Party of Korea on the occasion of the 35th founding anniversary of the Lao party.

Having conveyed warm congratulations to party members and the Lao people of all social strata, the telegram goes on:

"The LPRP has led the Lao people in a hard and protracted struggle against foreigners' colonialism and imperialism and scored a glorious victory by completely liberating the whole country.

"Now, under the correct leadership of the LPRP headed by Kaysone Phomvilan, the Lao people have gained great achievements in their endeavour aimed at strengthening the people's democracy and building socialism."

Having expressed hope for the further development of the relations of friendship and cooperation between the parties and peoples of the two countries, the telegram further says:

"We would like to wish you and the Lao people more success in the struggle for socialism and communism."

#### **Leaders Receive Outgoing Australian Ambassador**

*BK2303144090 Vientiane KPL in English 0942 GMT 23 Mar 90*

[Text] Vientiane, March 23 (KPL)—Phoun Sipaseut, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister for foreign affairs of the Lao PDR [People's Democratic Republic] received here on March 21, Philip Allan Jackson, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of Australia to Laos who is about to end his mission here.

On this occasion, Vice Chairman of the Council of Ministers Phoun Sipaseut expressed thanks to the outgoing ambassador for his active contribution to many fields of socioeconomic development in the Lao PDR.

Vice Chairman Phoun Sipaseut also wished the ambassador a good trip home and success in his future post.

On March 22 morning, the outgoing Australian ambassador called on Sali Vongkhamsao, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister of economy, planning and finance.

During the meeting, Vice Chairman Sali Vongkhamsao hailed the ambassador's active contribution to the effective efforts of strengthening the friendly relations and cooperation between the two countries especially during the recent years. The Australian Government has promoted assistance in several economic development projects. Some were successfully fulfilled.

Philip Allan Jackson has become the Australian ambassador to the Lao PDR since March 31, 1987.

## **Philippines**

### **U.S. Officials Implicated in Marcos Deals**

*HK2303131290 Manila Manila Broadcasting Company DZRH in Tagalog 0800 GMT 23 Mar 90*

[By Jennifer Postigo]

[Text] Congressman Gillego has implicated three United States officials in questionable transactions by the Marcoses when they were still in power as the president and first lady of the Philippines. According to Gillego, who was once the executive director for overseas operations of the Presidential Commission on Good Government [PCGG], the three U.S. officials are Secretary of Commerce Robert Mosbacher, Senator Allan Cranston of California, and former Central Intelligence Agency Director William Casey.

In a weekly house forum, Congressman Gillego said that evidence on the illegal transactions by the Marcoses involving the U.S. officials are contained in almost 200 documents being held up by the U.S. State Department, after these were confiscated from the Marcoses upon their arrival in Hawaii after fleeing Malacanang on 25 February 1986.

Gillego explained that of the total 2,500 documents confiscated from the Marcoses, only 2,300 were turned over by the U.S. State Department to the PCGG, and the other 200 documents were kept by the United States.

In this regard, Gillego proposed that President Aquino make a diplomatic request to the United States government to recover the remaining Marcos documents because there is a great possibility, he said, that these documents will expose other names of U.S. officials involved in the shady deals by the Marcoses and their cronies.

At the same forum, Congressmen Gillego and Ciriaco Alfelor requested a congressional inquiry into the PCGG's slow investigation on the Marcos cases and to make an inventory of the documents that are presently in the hands of the PCGG.

### **Aquino on Galido's Expose, Other Issues**

*HK2303131390 Manila Radio Veritas in Tagalog 0900 GMT 23 Mar 90*

[Italicized portion in English]

[Text] President Aquino today said that investigations into General Galido's expose are ongoing. On other issues, she denied that the government launched a media blitz against Mrs Marcos in the United States. She also said there is no pressure by the Caltex president on the government regarding the oil standby fund issue. Reports say he is close to Executive Secretary Catalino Macaraig. The president's replies are read by Press Secretary Tomas Gomez:



[Begin recording] First, the chief of staff yesterday said that General Galido's intelligence reports contributed in no small measure in preventing the RAM-SFP [Reform the Armed Forces Movement-Soldiers of the Filipino People] and the Marcos loyalists in succeeding in their effort to topple the government last December. For all that we know at this time is that Magleo is an American who was in the country last year. Investigations are now being conducted to build on General Galido's statement about him. The persons denounced by General Galido will naturally try to discredit him. The president is convinced that his sworn statement was prompted by his sense of patriotism.

The president does not think we should concern ourselves with Mr Spencer's statement. He will say anything to advance his client's cause. It is the prosecuting team of the Department of Justice that receives, gathers, and evaluates the evidence against those who participated in the failed coup. That he would file charges against certain individuals, not because they are in the opposition, but because after preliminary investigation when they were afforded full opportunity to defend themselves, that he found that there are probable cause to charge them.

The president has appointed Executive Secretary Macaraig to the PNOC [Philippine National Oil Corporation] and to the Energy Coordinating Council precisely so that there will be somebody in the cabinet who can be knowledgeable and help in the solution of our energy problem. Mr Cesar Buenaventura does not exert any influence or participate in the government's decisions involving the oil industry.

The guidelines on land conversion will be submitted to the president this afternoon, after approval by the PARC [Presidential Agrarian Reform Committee], the guidelines will be made public. In fact, the law requires publication of the full text. DAR [Department of Agrarian Reform] Secretary Abad was a member of the committee that drafted the guideline. [end recording]

#### Reportage Continues on Galido's Coup Disclosure

##### Galido Denies Implicating U.S.

HK2303132090 Manila Radio Veritas in Tagalog  
0900 GMT 23 Mar 90

[Italicized portions in English]

[Text] Retired Brigadier General Alejandro Galido today strongly denied implicating Mrs Imelda Marcos, some known businessmen like Danding Cojuangco, and the U.S. Embassy in his sworn statement claiming that they were involved in the 1 December attempted coup d'etat. Galido made the clarification to the defense press corps through a brief letter to Jessica Soho, who is a member of the press corps.

The former Southern Luzon Command chief chose to convey his message in this way because of bad health which has required heavy medication. Galido stressed

that he never included the U.S. Government, the former first lady, or the names of some big businessmen in his sworn statement. He added that he only cited the names of some rebel officers like Brig. Gen Edgardo Abenina and Brig. Gen. Jose Maria Zumel in the sworn statement. He said that these were the men behind the coup attempt with whom he had direct contact as part of his intelligence assignment.

The controversial statement of Galido continues to be shrouded in mystery and even newsmen are wondering how the names of some famous opposition leaders and even the U.S. Government were dragged into the matter, even as Galido now denies naming them in the first place. The source of this irresponsible report will definitely have to answer for the consequences, notably the serious impact it had on Philippines-United States relations.

Meanwhile, security around Galido's residence was tightened in view of the information he has given on the aborted coup attempt:

[Begin Soho recording] I have been given sleeping pills to at least rest this afternoon. I am okay. I don't claim to give statements other than those contained in the affidavit I made. This is one thing sure: I have not implicated the U.S. Embassy, Imelda Marcos, and other businessmen. They were not included in my sworn statement. Only those who I was directly dealing with, like the fugitive military officers. I am still groggy. I can't finish this letter now.

Thanks, General Galido. [end recording]

That was the letter of General Galido read by Jessica Soho.

##### Aquino 'Convinced' U.S. Not Involved

HK2603100190 Manila Manila Broadcasting Company  
DZRH in Tagalog 0800 GMT 26 Mar 90

[Italicized portions in English]

[Text] President Corazon Aquino announced today that she is convinced that the United States has nothing to do with the rebel soldiers making up the Reform the Armed Forces Movement which launched the bloody coup attempt in December. Speaking to Malacanang newsmen, the president said she accepts the U.S. Government explanation that it fully supports the Aquino government. The president also said:

[Begin recording] [Aquino] In so far as the United States Government is concerned, Ambassador Platt has assured me not just once, but on a number of occasions, that certainly the United States Government continues to support me and the United States Government was in no way involved with the coup plotters in the last coup attempt.

[Reporter] You are convinced?



[Aquino] *Well, I am accepting their statement on this.*  
[end recording]

The United States, through its Defense Intelligence Agency, was implicated by former Southern Luzon Command chief Brigadier General Alejandro Galido for alleged involvement in an attempt to overthrow the Aquino government and for offering required weapons to the rebel soldiers.

In this connection, the president also confirmed that Galido was a government agent who infiltrated the ranks of the rebels. She added that she was fully aware of the ailing general's activities even before the December coup attempt broke out.

The president also firmly denied a so-called media ban on interviews with Galido, who is presently in a military hospital under tight security. Instead, she stressed that Galido was in very ill health and needed to rest and recuperate.

#### **Congressman Views Impact on Talks**

*HK2303132290 Manila Manila Broadcasting Company  
DZRH in Tagalog 0800 GMT 23 Mar 90*

[Italicized portion in English]

[Text] Retired General Alejandro Galido's expose will have a great impact on the bases exploratory talks. This was Congressman Bonifacio Gillego's assessment following the alleged involvement of the U.S. Defense Intelligence Agency [DIA] in the coup attempt. Gillego told Liberty in Action that the U.S. will carry out covert operations in order to retain their military bases in the country. He cited as an example the assassination of Chile's former president Salvador Allende by operatives of the U.S. DIA and the CIA:

[Begin Gillego recording] *The U.S. government undertakes it at two levels. The official level through its established open agencies like the U.S. Embassy, AID, etc., etc. These are open and that is the normal practice. But so (?broader-wise) CIA, DIA, and all the components of the intelligence community have also their extensions in the Philippines. And since their activities are clandestine, or covert, we do not see who are the agents and what they are doing. So this underground foreign policy implementation is the more dangerous one because we have it in the case of Chile, for instance, at the time that Allende was being targeted for removal; DIA was in active operation. That is why I am frightened with this kind of news because the DIA's track record in coordination with CIA under a concept of so-called country team [as received], just like in Vietnam.* [end recording]

#### **De Villa, Ramos Deny U.S. Role**

*HK2403024090 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company  
in Tagalog 2300 GMT 23 Mar 90*

[Text] AFP [Armed Forces of the Philippines] chief General Renato De Villa reported that based on preliminary results of investigations, an American named Colonel Harold Magleo is not connected to any U.S. agency. Magleo was allegedly involved in the aborted coup attempt of last December. He was cited by General Galido in his affidavit as having plotted the coup attempt with the rebel soldiers.

Defense Secretary Fidel Ramos also expressed the belief that Magleo is an impostor and a mercenary soldier.

#### **Ramos To Study Statement**

*HK2303131690 Manila Manila Broadcasting Company  
DZRH in Tagalog 0800 GMT 23 Mar 90*

[By Loi Caliwán—italicized portions in English]

[Text] Defense Secretary Fidel Ramos said that he needs to look at the sworn statement signed by former Solcom [Southern Luzon Command] chief retired General Alejandro Galido and that he will study this. The defense chief added that there were no government officials implicated in the Galido expose, saying that Galido based his expose about the coup on what he heard from his consultations with U.S. Air Force Colonel Harold Magleo. According to Ramos, Magleo is an adventurer posing as a U.S. government official or agent, stressing that there are many individuals like Magleo who sell their services for a high price. Ramos also said:

[Begin recording] [Ramos] *Maybe I have not studied that statement of General Galido very well, because I must look at the sworn statement that he made. But I do remember that he did not involve a government.*

[Reporter] *But he said government.*

[Ramos] *From the newspapers I have seen just now, he did not involve any government agency because he was only voicing what he heard about this so-called Magleo. Now, I have a feeling that this Magleo is an adventurer, posing as a government agent or as a government official, and we have all kinds of people like that whose services are for sale for a price and willing to undergo any certain job and work. And I think, we must [word indistinct] to look for this person.* [end recording]

That was Defense Secretary Ramos talking to media men at a press conference in the Kalayaan Lounge, Villamor Air Base. Ramos has just returned from Malaysia on a three-day visit.

#### **AF Official on U.S. Policy**

*HK2303131090 Manila Manila Broadcasting Company  
DZRH in Tagalog 0800 GMT 23 Mar 90*

[Italicized portions in English]



[Text] A high-ranking official of the Philippine Air Force [PAF] said that supporting any coup attempts similar to what occurred in the country last December is not an official policy of the United States. However, he said that there could be some private groups of American nationals who supported or might have even initiated the coup in an effort to retain the U.S. military bases in the Philippines.

According to Colonel Samson Mahimer, the former exercise director of the "Balikatan [Brotherhood] 1989" and author of a thesis on the RP [Republic of the Philippines]-U.S. Military Bases Agreement printed at the [name indistinct] College in Alabama, there are private groups acting independently but are supporting the objectives of the American Government. Here is his statement before the Davide Fact-Finding Commission:

[Begin recording] [Mahimer] *But I don't think it is an official policy of a friendly country to support coups. In my paper, for instance, is that as we have known at the college where I studied, there are private either individuals or groups pursuing certain policies of certain governments which are supposed to be self-reliant and self-sustaining.*

[Unidentified person] *Do you feel that these private groups could be indirectly supported by a foreign power, the government itself to which it belongs?*

[Mahimer] *The probabilities are all there, sir. [end recording]*

Meanwhile, the same official said that these groups are independent from the Central Intelligence Agency and the U.S. Defense Intelligence Agency, but are almost similar in the processes they adopt in realizing some objectives of the United States which could not be achieved through legal means.

Colonel Mahimer, a PAF 15th Strike wing official, expressed the belief that the rebel soldiers used the "Balikatan 1989" to justify their movements in various military camps. In his testimony before the Davide Commission, Mahimer said the "Balikatan" program between the United States and the Philippines was set to start on 4 December and that preparations by all the participating units were all set, even the communications equipment had been installed in command posts like Fort Bonifacio, Villamor Air Base, and Fort Magsaysay in Nueva Ecija. He justified that over 100 American soldiers participating in the "Balikatan" had to be billeted in the Manila Intercontinental Hotel because it is near Fort Bonifacio, one of the command posts. However, Colonel Mahimer could not explain the sighting of two U.S. Navy ships very close to the Sangley Point Naval Station on 1 December. The issue about the two U.S. Navy ships surfaced during a closed-door meeting by the commission, but it refused to reveal the details until the investigation is finished.

### **Aquino To Detail Bases Stand After Talks**

HK2503002290 Manila MANILA STANDARD  
in English 24 Mar 90 p 2

[By Marichu A. Villanueva]

[Text] President Aquino will finally define the option open to the government on the question of extending the tenure of United States military facilities in the Philippines after the RP[Republic of the Philippines]-U.S. panels conclude the bases exploratory talks.

The President made this announcement in a pooled interview with foreign newsmen at Malacanang last March 16, transcripts of which were released yesterday. Mrs. Aquino said on Monday that the bases exploratory talks would start either April 18 or 19.

Since assuming the Presidency after the February revolution in 1986, Mrs Aquino has maintained an "open options" policy on whether or not she is in favor of renewing the RP-U.S. military bases agreement.

During the interview, the President was asked about criticisms that her "open options" policy indicated the "indecisiveness" of her administration over an important decision.

While admitting that she has not stated her personal position publicly on the bases issue, Mrs Aquino pointed out that the Philippine government has "certainly made" such position clear.

She cited the joint legislative-executive bases council that she had alternative uses for the six U.S. military facilities in the country, including Clark Airbase in Pampanga and Subic Naval base in Zambales. She said the forthcoming bases exploratory talks will determine whether the bases treaty, which is due to expire on Sept. 16, 1991, will be re-negotiated or not. "So, there is the proper time for discussing all these matters and for announcing to the public what our positions will be," she pointed out. "The proper forum is the meeting of the two panels."

"As far as I am concerned, we will decide the matter of whether the American can continue to stay in our country beyond 1991 based on what we believe to be the national interest," Mrs Aquino stressed.

The President expressed belief that the relationship between the Philippines and the U.S. would continue on good terms beyond the bases issue.

"I think there is a determined effort on both sides to work for what will contribute to the mutual interest, then that, I think should be the best course to follow," she said.

The President believes that whatever decision is arrived at in the bases exploratory talks, both "sovereign governments" would respect the outcome.



**Troops Deployed Near Bases in Pampanga, Tarlac***HK2603052390 Manila THE MANILA CHRONICLE  
in English 26 Mar 90 p 3*

[By correspondent Elmer Cato]

[Text] Angeles City—Another battalion of Army troops will start pouring into areas around the U.S. facilities in Pampanga and Tarlac provinces as the military moves in to entrap embattled New People's Army guerrillas here in Central Luzon.

The Army's 60th Infantry Battalion based in Bataan will begin moving in on Monday to join the 69th Infantry Battalion in its campaign against communist guerrillas operating outside the U.S. facilities, including Clark Air Base.

Lt. Col. Romeo Dominguez, commanding officer of the 69th IB, said the move is aimed to entrap what remains of a large communist rebel group fleeing a massive Army push in Bataan and Pampanga. "We would like to finish them once and for all," Dominguez told the CHRONICLE in an interview in his headquarters in Barangay Maliwalu, Bacolor, Pampanga yesterday.

Dominguez said the new Army unit will be deployed in the Pampanga-Tarlac boundary to block NPA rebels who are reportedly moving northward to escape the Army assault. Dominguez said elements of the 69th IB under Maj. Rene Rafisora will be deployed in Angeles City, Mabalacat and Magalang here in Pampanga and Capas and Bamban in Tarlac. The U.S. Communications Facility at Camp O'Donnel will also be covered. "Our plan is to stop the rebels from effectively collecting taxes and moving around with firearms," Dominguez said. "We expect to do this in two to three months."

He said the two Army battalions will be complemented by four companies of the Citizens Armed Forces Geographical Units (Cafgus) which have been deployed in several Pampanga municipalities. Another Cafgu company is now being trained by Army soldiers.

Dominguez said Army troops have constricted the movement of communist guerrillas, particularly in northwestern Pampanga, saying rebel activity has now been confined to the towns of Sta. Rita, Guagua and Lubao.

He said local guerrillas, augmented by rebels from Bataan and Bulacan, are believed to be moving northward to escape the brunt of another Army drive which nearly decimated the rebels in the province last year.

More than 37 of the 74 NPA guerrillas operating in the province were killed in a Government counterinsurgency campaign last year.

**Tighter Security Reported in Angeles City***HK2403085490 Manila Manila Broadcasting Company  
DZRH in Tagalog 0800 GMT 24 Mar 90*

[By Bert Silva from Angeles City]

[Text] Steps have been taken to coordinate security and precautionary measures with U.S. authorities at Clark Air Base to ensure the security of civilian and military personnel in Angeles City following threats from New People's Army [NPA] and sparrow units now carrying out their summer offensive.

This was announced by Colonel Julius Yarcia, the Angeles City's Metropolitan District Command [Metrodiscom] chief. Among the measures are for the Metrodiscom officials to be visible in the city at all times and the deployment of foot and mobile patrols. Suspected NPA progressive tax collectors, who are reportedly very active in Angeles City, will also come under heavy surveillance.

Col. Yarcia also asserted that the NPA operations will be checked in the city. He added that the PC-INP [Philippine Constabulary-Integrated National Police] is prepared to deal with any activities connected to the NPA's summer offensive.

Col. Yarcia also said that it was possible that the communist propaganda offensive has begun in view of the coming Philippines-United States exploratory talks in April.

**Communists To Step Up Attacks on U.S. Personnel***HK2403082890 Manila Manila Broadcasting Company  
DZRH in Tagalog 0800 GMT 24 Mar 90*

[Text] Communist rebels are expected to step up attacks against U.S. officials and military camps in the Philippines as the so-called exploratory talks on the future of U.S. military bases in the country approach.

According to a report from the underground movement, the primary targets of the rebels are Kenneth Quinn, charge d'affaires of the U.S. Embassy, commanders of the Clark and Subic bases, U.S. military attaches, and other top officials at JUSMAG [Joint U.S. Military Assistance Group]. U.S. military installations tagged as targets of the communist rebels are: the JUSMAG headquarters in Quezon City; communications facilities in Capas, Tarlac; and the Voice of America station in Murcia, Concepcion, Tarlac.

However, a spokesman of the underground movement declined to comment on the plan to assassinate prominent Americans as the bases talks near. He only said that the targets have long been included in the order of battle of the New People's Army.



### **Senate Urges Aquino To Recognize Namibia**

*HK2303055790 Quezon City Radyo ng Bayan  
in Tagalog 0500 GMT 23 Mar 90*

[Italicized portion in English]

[Text] The Senate today asked the executive branch to recognize the newly installed independent state of Namibia. This was contained in Senator Mamintal Tamano's resolution urging President Aquino and the Department of Foreign Affairs to form a diplomatic mission to go to Namibia and officially recognize and support the independence which the Namibian people had been longing for. Jojo Ismael has the details:

[Begin recording] [Ismael] In his speech at the Senate, Tamano said the Philippines' recognition of the state of Namibia in South Africa would benefit the two countries. He said that President Aquino should send a telex to the Namibian head of state, President Sam Nujoma, to express her sincere greetings on their independence. Namibia regained its independence on 21 March from the control South Africa had since World War II. Tamano also proposed the establishment of technical and scientific cooperation between the Philippines and Namibia.

[Tamano] *We can help Namibia to a mutual benefit by opening technical and scientific cooperation with Namibia. We have the manpower and the [word indistinct]. We will be able to help in the achievements by that duly independent country.* [end recording]

### **Aquino Addresses Army on Priorities, Assistance**

*HK2303041990 Manila THE MANILA CHRONICLE  
in English 23 Mar 90 p 1*

[Text] President Aquino yesterday vowed to give highest priority to the Army's ability to "move, shoot and communicate," even as she called on them to cleanse their ranks of soldiers who "abuse power and authority and sow the seeds of rebellion."

Mrs Aquino also called on the Army to preserve the country's peace. She urged them to be "patient" and not to listen to rebel soldiers, who, according to the military, have stepped up their recruitment efforts. She urged them to be "patient" and not to listen to rebel soldiers, who, according to the military, have stepped up their recruitment efforts. She asked the Army to be loyal, "not to Corazon Aquino, the woman, but to the Constitution, the people and their President, the lawfully constituted head of this country."

In a speech marking the 93rd Philippine Army Day held at Fort Bonifacio, Mrs Aquino reminded those who have unsuccessfully tried to oust her from power that as Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces, "I intend to keep this Army and this Government strong."

Mrs Aquino was obviously referring to rebel soldiers led by Gregorio "Gringo" Honasan, who himself was once

part of the Army, and has since led military mutineers in a series of failed coup attempts.

To keep the Army strong, the President said, "logistics and resources have been primed, in times of combat, to reach the soldier in the front faster and with greater sufficiency."

She announced that she has asked the business sector to "look into the possibility of assisting our military men" on such matters as acquiring affordable homes, and has directed that a study be done to uplift health services in military hospitals.

### **Enrile Prepared To Give Up Presidential Ambition**

*HK2403024690 Quezon City Radyo ng Bayan  
in Tagalog 0200 GMT 24 Mar 90*

[Text] Senator Juan Ponce Enrile, the Senate minority leader, announced that he was prepared to set aside his ambition to be the next president of the country for the sake of the unity of all opposition parties. He made the statement in a dialogue with local leaders of the Nationalist Party. At the same time, Enrile said he was ready to support any candidate chosen by the party for the 1992 presidential elections.

Enrile explained that the announcement of his candidacy was one way of conveying to the Nationalist Party leadership his willingness to serve in the highest office in politics.

### **Military Lifts Red Alert; Situation 'Normal'**

*HK2403084490 Manila MANILA BULLETIN  
in English 24 Mar 90 p 1, 14*

[Text] The Armed Forces of the Philippines (AFP) lifted yesterday its "red alert" order for all military camps as it declared that the situation all over the country is "back to normal."

The "red alert" was declared last November after reports of an impending coup attempt. It was lowered to "blue alert" after the graduation rites at the Philippine Military Academy in Baguio City last February. When "red alert" is declared, soldiers are not allowed to leave their posts. When it is lowered to blue, half the troops may go home, while the rest stay in camps. The "white status" allows military men to have their usual office hours.

Gen Renato S. De Villa, AFP chief of staff, directed military commanders "to maintain usual readiness for any eventuality" in the country, despite the lifting of the red and blue alerts.

De Villa said the alert status was discussed during a meeting with military commanders who submitted to the AFP general headquarters at Camp Aguinaldo in Quezon City their assessment reports on the peace and order situation in the country.



Military officials expressed the belief that no coup attempts will take place within the next five weeks as many alleged coup plotters and supporters have been arrested.

National Security Adviser Rafael Ileto also gave the same projection during a talk with newsmen the other day at Malacanang.

The AFP, however, said Cagayan and other parts of Mindanao will remain in "full alert" status because of the situation there.

### **Board Acquits General Sotelo of Graft Charges**

*HK2303035390 Quezon City Radyo ng Bayan  
in Tagalog 0300 GMT 23 Mar 90*

[Text] The Armed Forces Antigrift Board has lifted the graft charges filed against Lieutenant General Antonio Sotelo. This is in connection with the construction of his house in Alabang, Metro Manila. Antigrift Board Chairman Luis Villareal said Sotelo's acquittal was contained in a resolution passed by the board on 20 February. Villareal said Sotelo proved he was able to have his house built through his earnings.

### **Solonga Demands Harsh Penalty for Coup Plotters**

*HK2603044690 Baguio City Mountain Province  
Broadcasting Company in English 0330 GMT 26 Mar 90*

[Text] Senate President Jovito Salonga has called for the imposition of the harshest penalty under existing laws against coup plotters who exploit popular grievances against the government for selfish ends. Salonga and other Liberal Party [LP] members launched Tindig Para sa Demokrasya Laban sa Kudeta [Stand for Democracy and Against Coup d'Etat], a nationwide movement to fight coups and resist other unconstitutional methods affecting reforms in the country during a big rally at the Araneta Coliseum in Cubao, Quezon City yesterday.

Comparing a coup attempt to a heinous crime, Salonga said it is worse than rape or plunder because the victim is not one or a few persons, but the entire nation.

The LP chairman assailed the continuing attempt by disgruntled elements including those in the military to overthrow the government. About 20,000 LP members from Metro Manila and nearby provinces jam-packed the coliseum to endorse the movement.

However, political observers said it also appeared to be a show of force to boost the presidential aspirations of Salonga. However, Salonga earlier denied reports that he is seeking the presidency in 1992.

### **Businessman Charged With Possession of Firearms**

*HK2303094590 Manila Radio Veritas in Tagalog  
0900 GMT 23 Mar 90*

[Text] At the Department of Justice, businessman Vicente Puyat was today formally charged with the

illegal possession of firearms in furtherance of rebellion by Brigadier General Pantaleon Dumlao, PC-CIS [Philippine Constabulary-Criminal Investigation Service] chief, who presented the case to the composite team of government investigators. The charge was in turn submitted by the composite team to a three-man panel for proper evaluation of the case.

This afternoon, Senior Prosecutor Aurelio Trampe of the Department of Justice said the panel is headed by Rizal Assistant Provincial Prosecutor Dennis Villa Ignacio, Special Prosecutor Hernani Barrios, and Provincial Prosecutor Federico Mele Cuton. Prosecutor Villa Ignacio said the panel will study evidence submitted by the CIS carefully to determine if there is enough basis to continue the investigations.

According to complaints against Puyat, the raiding team of the CIS found an assortment of firearms at the office of the Philippine Planters and Poultry-Breeding Corporation owned by Puyat in San Jose del Monte, Bulacan. This was the same place where coup plotter Wilhelm Doromal was arrested.

Also found by the raiding team in the poultry farm were 760 sticks of dynamite, 24 of TNT, and an assortment of guns.

### **Military Slayings Signal Communist Offensive**

*HK2303091590 Manila Manila Broadcasting Company  
DZRH in Tagalog 0800 GMT 23 Mar 90*

[Text] The slaying of a high-ranking military official and four of his men in Pasig, Metro Manila, as well as the killing of a Captial Regional Command sergeant in Valenzuela, signal a New People's Army summer offensive. Investigators also have another theory that the rebel soldiers of the Reform the Armed Forces Movement could be behind this.

According to a source from the insurgency movement, as there is no official announcement yet, the communist rebels will continue with their military offensive. This was confirmed by the military establishment's earlier statements, i.e. that this will be the course of action the communist guerrillas will implement this the summer.

Regional Command Commander Brigadier General Cesar Nazareno said recently that the escalating rate of violence could be due to the series of actions carried out by the terrorists in preparation for this summer's extensive offensive.

### **Two Military Supporters of Aguinaldo Relieved**

*HK2303071990 Manila Radio Veritas in Tagalog  
0700 GMT 23 Mar 90*

[Text] Two officials of the regional command [Recom] 2 were relieved from their posts due to their open support for ousted Cagayan Governor Rodolfo Aguinaldo during the Cagayan rebellion. According to Recom 2 Chief Miguel Fontanilla, the relieved officials were Lieutenant Colonel



Sergio Marzan, Recom 2 operations chief; and Major Willy Custodio, Recom 2 military operations unit chief.

### Thailand

#### Sources Say U.S. To Send Khmer Nonlethal Aid

BK2303011590 Bangkok THE NATION in English  
23 Mar 90 p 2

[Text] The United States will provide \$4 million in non-lethal and humanitarian assistance to two non-communist Cambodian resistance forces this year, sources said yesterday. The sources said senior US embassy officials in Bangkok and representatives of the Nationalist Sihanoukist Army (ANS) and the Kampuchean People's National Liberation Front (KPNLF) signed the agreement at the Foreign Ministry yesterday.

The signing was witnessed by Thailand's Deputy Commander in Chief Suchinda Kraprayun.

The fund, managed by Thailand's National Operation Centre of the Prime Minister's Office, will be spent on education [and] public health for Cambodian civilians in border camps run by ANS and KPNLF. The fund was known as Solarz Fund, after Rep Stephen Solarz (Democrat-New York), chairman of the House Foreign Affairs Committee's East Asian Affairs subcommittee.

#### Article on SRV Ties on Eve of Chawalit Visit

BK2603032590 Bangkok THE NATION in English  
26 Mar 90 p 8

[Article by Kawi Chongkitthawon: "Thai-Vietnam Ties—Apparent or Real?"]

[Excerpts] Anyone travelling 30 kms eastward to Dong Nai from Ho Chi Minh City toward the Mekong Delta will be greeted with the word "Sawatdi," the most visible sign of Thailand's presence in Vietnam. Sawatdi is the name of the only Thai restaurant in Vietnam. It was opened over a year ago in the hope that the improvement in Thai-Vietnamese relations would create a craving for Thai food and an influx of Thai tourists.

If anything, the hope remains unfulfilled as the restaurant remains empty most of the time. Only small groups of Thai and Vietnamese customers frequent the place.

Thai consumer products can be found throughout Vietnam, although such items found their way to Vietnam through extensive smuggling networks long before the two countries started serious efforts to improve their relations.

While Western tourists to Vietnam have increased, Thais make up a very small part of foreign tourism. After much fanfare over the handover ceremony of the former Thai embassy in Ho Chi Minh City early last year, the premises remain deserted.

Now it has been more than a decade since the two countries starting talking about their friendship and a desire to get on better terms but progress continues at a snail's pace. [passage omitted]

Except one or two long-term Thai investment projects in Vietnam, most of the deals were short term and conducted through political networks and based on group interests. In fact, given the priority of economic issues adopted by various political parties in Thailand, the rush to forge closer ties with Vietnam has been essentially self-serving. No political party in Thailand has ever formulated a real foreign policy platform toward Indochina, per se. Numerous visits by the Thai leaders last year were driven by their party interests to take advantage of whatever opportunities exist in Vietnam.

From August 1988 up until now, only trade links have improved. Exchanges of non-economic matters are limited. Archaic but draconian laws and regulations, promulgated under the "Cold War" mentality, still impede the overall progress of bilateral ties.

To be fair, Thai-Vietnamese ties have improved a little. For one thing, the Thai leadership's anxiety over the so-called Vietnamese threat has abated. Cultural, educational and sport exchanges have begun recently albeit very marginal.

Today, the Thai military will join the fray. Army Chief General Chawalit Yongchaiyut, who is tipped to become the next prime minister, is on a one-day visit to Hanoi today to strengthen the ties, which he helped orchestrate over the past two years. There is a possibility that both countries would agree to establish a military liaison office, as a confidence-building measure for more military cooperation in the future. The Thai military is still reluctant to exchange military attaches with Vietnam.

From the Thai side, since the Vietnamese troop pullout last September, the Cambodian conflict has ceased to be a major obstacle to the improvement of Thai-Vietnamese ties. But beyond economic links, the Thais are not clear how bilateral relations should proceed. Hanoi still wants to see its refugees in the Northeast legally assimilated into the Thai society, after years of political wranglings.

It remains to be seen if Chawalit's trip to Vietnam would have a positive impact on Thailand's decision on the fate of the Vietnamese in the future. In the end, this issue would show whether the talks about improvement of Thai-Vietnamese ties are illusions or real.

#### Chawalit Departs for One-Day Visit to Hanoi

BK2603053690 Hong Kong AFP in English 0310 GMT  
26 Mar 90

[Text] Bangkok, March 26 (AFP)—Thai Army Commander-in-Chief General Chawalit Yongchaiyut left here Monday [26 March] for a one-day visit to Hanoi to



meet Vietnamese officials to discuss the war in Cambodia and business contacts, airport officials said.

Gen. Chawalit, concurrently acting military supreme commander, is the first Thai officer of such high rank to visit Vietnam since the end of the Vietnam war 15 years ago. He was accompanied by some 80 officials and reporters, officials said.

Officials in Hanoi have said that Gen. Chawalit would meet his counterpart Gen. Doan Khue, a member of the Vietnamese Communist Party Politburo and former head of Vietnamese forces in Cambodia.

The Thai general is also to meet Party Secretary General Nguyen Van Linh and Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach, diplomats in Hanoi said.

Thailand, which reacted nervously when Vietnamese troops arrived near its border after they invaded Cambodia in late 1978, has over the years supported the guerrillas fighting the Hanoi-backed regime in Phnom Penh.

The Cambodian resistance, comprised of the militarily powerful Beijing-backed Khmer Rouge, the supporters of Cambodian former monarch Prince Norodom Sihanouk and ex-Premier Son Sann, have sanctuaries in Thailand. Thailand is also the country through which China channels military aid to the resistance.

Strained since 1979, relations between Thailand and Vietnam have warmed since the visit to Hanoi in 1989 by Thai Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila.

### **Thai Overtures to SRV, PRC on Cambodia Noted**

*BK2503073090 Hong Kong AFP in English 0711 GMT 25 Mar 90*

[By Charles-Antoine de Nerciat]

[Text] Bangkok, March 25 (AFP)—Thailand will attempt to revive deadlocked regional efforts toward a settlement in Cambodia with visits this week by Bangkok leaders to Vietnam and China, diplomats and analysts said here Sunday. Cambodia is expected to be high on the agenda during a one-day trip Monday to Hanoi by Thai Armed Forces Chief General Chawalit Yongchaiyut, the first top soldier from Thailand to visit Vietnam since the end of the Vietnam war in 1975.

The Cambodian war, with Phnom Penh's Vietnam-installed government pitted against a guerrilla coalition dominated by the Chinese-backed Khmer Rouge, is also to be discussed when Thai Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila travels to China for a week-long visit starting Wednesday.

Diplomats here said Mr. Sitthi intended to sound out the Chinese leadership on a suggestion recently put forward by Prince Norodom Sihanouk on a meeting of Beijing and Hanoi representatives in the Thai capital in a bid to break the deadlocked Cambodian peace process. Prince Sihanouk, Cambodia's former monarch, heads one of

two non-communist guerrilla factions. The other is headed by former Prime Minister Son Sann.

Gen. Chawalit's visit to Hanoi and Mr. Sitthi's trip to Beijing come a month after regional talks on Cambodia collapsed in Jakarta, with Hanoi and its Phnom Penh ally clashing with the Marxist Khmer Rouge. The Khmer Rouge, driven from power shortly after Vietnam's invasion in December 1978, now forms the military backbone of the uneasy guerrilla alliance.

In Hanoi, officials have said that Gen. Chawalit was to discuss Cambodia and business contacts during his visit.

The general, expected to resign soon as army commander and enter politics—he is widely believed here to aim at the premiership—has been supportive of Thai Prime Minister Chatchai Chubbawan's policy of rapprochement with Hanoi and Phnom Penh. This has marked a major readjustment of Thailand's foreign policy as Bangkok, which has no formal relations with Phnom Penh, had spearheaded for years the opposition by non-communist Southeast Asia nations to Vietnam's invasion of Cambodia.

A former officer in the Thai contingent known as "king cobra," which fought alongside U.S. forces during the Vietnam war, Gen. Chawalit has been credited with using his extensive connections among the leaderships of Vietnam and its allies in Laos and Cambodia to help arrange four visits here since early 1989 by Phnom Penh's Prime Minister Hun Sen.

Ongoing talks on Cambodia among representatives of the five permanent United Nations Security Council members—Britain, China, France, the Soviet Union and United States—saw some progress earlier this month, with the five nations appealing in a communique to the warring Cambodian factions to delegate national sovereignty to a U.N. transitional authority. But in contrast, the Jakarta meetings in late February—which brought together the warring Cambodian factions with Vietnam, Laos, non-communist Southeast Asian countries, Australia and France—ended in a stalemate.

Many diplomats and analysts saw the collapse as a virtual replay of the deadlocked Paris international conference on Cambodia in August.

In the wake of the failed Jakarta talks, Prince Sihanouk, describing Thailand as "really number one in the peace process," called on Bangkok to host "discrete" meetings here among China, Vietnam and non-communist countries of Southeast Asia.

Mr. Sitthi, who is to visit Vietnam later, is expected to discuss this suggestion with Beijing leaders during his upcoming visit in the Chinese capital, diplomats said. They also said he would likely try to assess the likelihood of China's following up on apparent concessions made in Paris at the latest meeting, earlier in March, of the permanent U.N. Security Council members.



China, which gives massive military aid to the Khmer Rouge, failed during the Paris talks to insist, as it had previously, that the Phnom Penh government be completely dismantled as a precondition to a settlement.

Another possible concession by Beijing was seen in the call by the five nations in their communique that, "as the enshrinement of Cambodian sovereignty," a "supreme national council would occupy the seat of Cambodia at the United Nations and its specialised agencies, and at other international bodies and conferences." Cambodia's seat at the U.N. is held by the anti-Phnom Penh guerrilla coalition.

### **PRC Justice Minister Arrives for Visit 21 Mar**

*BK2203131790 Bangkok XING XIAN RIBAO  
in Chinese 22 Mar 90 p 4*

[Excerpt] Police Lieutenant General Chamrat Mangkhalarat, justice minister of Thailand, said that Thailand and the PRC will further increase exchanges of visits by justice officials and judges in order to strengthen friendly relations and to better understand each other's justice systems. Justice Minister Chamrat made the above remarks during an interview with our correspondent yesterday afternoon while waiting for the arrival of Chinese Justice Minister Cai Cheng at the airport.

Chamrat said that he had led three delegations to China after becoming justice minister in August 1988, and that he has established "special friendly relations" with the Chinese Ministry of Justice. Justice Minister Chamrat led a delegation to China last November.

The Chinese justice delegation, led by Cai Cheng, arrived in Bangkok at 1500 yesterday from Beijing. The flight of the Civil Aviation Administration of China was delayed by about two hours due to snow in Beijing.

Other members of Cai Cheng's delegation include Xu Jingfeng, director of the Ministry of Justice Foreign Affairs Department; Tan Jingping, deputy director of the Ministry of Justice Laws and Regulations Department; Liu Yangxue, secretary general to the justice minister; and Miss Cheng Xiaochu, the delegation's interpreter and an official from the Chinese Association for International Exchanges.

Chinese Justice Minister Cai Cheng, whose former name was Wu Yihong, is now 63 years old. He was born in Thailand and went to China when he was three years old. Although his ancestral home is in Puning of Guangdong Province, he does not have a good command of the Cha-ozhou dialect. It is known that Cai Cheng has relatives in Thailand's northeastern province of Roi-et. [passage omitted]

### **Malaysia's Mahathir Arrives for Visit 24 Mar**

*BK2403141290 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai  
1300 GMT 24 Mar 90*

[Text] The public relations office in Chon Buri Province reported that Malaysian Prime Minister Datuk Sri Dr.

Mahathir Mohamed and his delegation arrived at the U Taphao Airport at noon today [24 March] for visit to Thailand.

Later in the afternoon, Prime Minister General Chatchai Chunhawan and the visiting Malaysian prime minister held private talks for about 30 minutes at the Royal Cliff Hotel, Phatthaya. After that the Thai and Malaysian delegations, each of which consisting of 20 members, held a consultative meeting. The Thai delegation included the prime minister, foreign minister, and permanent secretary of defense while the Malaysian delegation comprised the Malaysian prime minister, defense minister, justice and tourism minister, and deputy foreign minister.

The two delegations discussed issues of mutual interests, such as the Cambodian problem, bilateral cooperation in petrochemical industry, tourism cooperation, the problem of television signal interference in the common border areas, investment cooperation, including the Thai private sector operating home furniture industry in Malaysia and the exporting of Malaysian goods to Laos through Thailand.

The public relations office in Chon Buri Province also reported that the Malaysian prime minister and party will visit the Laem Chabang deep-sea port, and the Map Taphut industrial estate tomorrow morning before leaving for Malaysia in the afternoon.

### **Comments on Neutral Camp Plan**

*BK2503011490 Bangkok THE NATION in English  
25 Mar 90 p 1*

[By Yindi Loetcharoenchok and Kunchada Chaiphiphat in Phatthaya]

[Text] Malaysian Prime Minister Dato Seri Mahathir yesterday voiced cautious support for Premier Chatchai Chunhawan's plan to set up neutral camps for Cambodian refugees inside Thailand, saying that he agreed to the concept but needed to study the details of the plan, informed sources said. The Thai premier briefed Mahathir on the plan during a meeting at the Royal Cliff Hotel in this tourist resort soon after Mahathir's arrival in Thailand for an official visit.

Chatchai also discussed the Cambodian problem with Mahathir last night.

During the 35-minute meeting, Chatchai also briefed his counterpart on the Southern Seaboard Development project and urged Malaysian businessmen to invest in the project under which deep-sea ports will be constructed in Surat Thani and Krabi to form a land bridge linking the Gulf of Thailand and the Indian Ocean. Chatchai later told reporters that Mahathir expressed interest in the southern industrialization project and pledged to persuade Malaysian investors to take part in the project. According to Dato Ahmad Kamil Jaafar, secretary general of the Malaysian Foreign Ministry, the



Malaysian government was interested in joining the project because Malaysia was endowed with natural gas and petroleum.

However, he said that Malaysia asked for time to study the details, citing that the Thai side had yet to conclude the feasibility study.

Mahathir also urged the Thai government to enter a joint venture with Malaysia and Singapore to launch the Orient Express project. Malaysia and Singapore recently signed an agreement with Britain-based Orient Express on the project under which express trains will travel from Singapore through Malaysia, Bangkok and Chiang Mai to promote tourism.

Tourism Authority of Thailand Governor Thammanoon Prachuabmoh said that Chatchai instructed him to speed up the study on the project at the request of Mahathir. He also said it was possible that the project will be expanded to include Laos.

Chatchai also reaffirmed his concept for Thailand to serve as a transit for Malaysia to do business with Indochinese countries, particularly Laos. Kamil told reporters that Malaysia was interested in the concept and plans to extend its business contacts with Indochina to cover Cambodia after the political problem there has been settled.

The two prime ministers also discussed enhancing tourism cooperation between the two countries. Apart from the agreement requiring their overseas offices to promote tourism in both countries, the two premiers yesterday discussed measures to increase Thai visitors to Malaysia and vice versa.

Despite agreements on many issues, disagreement surfaced on their plan to initial a draft agreement on the establishment of a joint authority to administer the exploitation of natural resources in the Joint Development Area [JDA] covering 7,300 square kms between the southern boundary of the Gulf of Thailand and the Malaysian territorial waters off Klantan. Mahathir reportedly nudged Chatchai to agree to the Malaysian stand on the details of the joint authority and the sticky question of the jurisdiction in the area.

But Chatchai referred the matter to the plenary session between the two delegations, who were still deadlocked over the issue at dinner time.

Informed sources said the two sides agreed that Songkhla would be the seat of the joint authority's office and that the chief executive officer of the body would be a Malaysian for the start. The Malaysian side pushed for the chief executive officer to serve his post for three consecutive terms although the two sides had yet to agree on the length of each term, Thai sources said.

A major stumbling bloc was Malaysia's proposal that the joint authority's jurisdiction should be extended to cover not only nonliving natural resources in JDA but also living marine resources.

The Thai delegation stood firm against the proposal, arguing that it breached the memorandum of understanding [MOU], signed by former Premier General Kriangsak Chamanan and then Malaysian Premier Dato Hussein Onn in 1979, on the establishment of JDA. The memorandum of understanding stipulates that JA would be set up to administer the exploitation of only nonliving resources and that citizens of both countries have equal rights to exploit living marine resources in the area.

"We would have to go back to square one by amending the MOU if we accepted the Malaysian proposal," said one Thai source who asked not to be named.

Another area of disagreement was the settlement of disputes in JDA. The Malaysian side maintained that the principle of the Criminal Code would be applied to all legal disputes, namely the suspects have to stand trial in the country where they are. But the Thai side proposed "overlapping jurisdiction", meaning the aforesaid principle should be applied to criminal cases only. For civil cases, the principle of the civil law should be applied—the suspects have the right to stand trial in any of the two countries at his will if they are nationals of third countries.

### Meeting on Refugee Camps Ends Inconclusively

BK2003014190 Bangkok *THE NATION* in English  
20 Mar 90 p 2

[Text] The first meeting between government agencies on a neutral camp for displaced Cambodians ended inconclusively yesterday but a second round of talks will be called as soon as possible, National Security Council [NSC] chief Suwit Sutthanukun said. The meeting of senior officials from the Foreign and Interior Ministries, the Supreme Commander's Joint Operation Centre and the NSC was to have presented a preliminary report on how to implement the plan.

Earlier this month, Prime Minister Chatchai Chunchawan proposed that the approximately 300,000 displaced Cambodians now taking refuge in border camps controlled by the Cambodian resistance be integrated into one neutral camp pending repatriation.

Suwit, who chaired yesterday's meeting, said the officials exchanged information and views on the camp but had not reached any conclusions. "Further discussion is needed, probably by the end of the week, before a complete assessment can be sent to the premier," Suwit said. The NSC chief said one of the issues discussed at the meeting was the controversial question of whether the camp should be set up on Thai soil.

### Army Wants Refugee Camps Inside Cambodia

BK2303110390 Bangkok *THE NATION* in English  
23 Mar 90 p 1

[By Phongsak Sisot]

[Text] Citing adverse effects on Thai border villagers, Armed Forces Chief of Staff Sunthon Khongsomphong,



yesterday repeated that any neutral camps to be set up for the estimated 270,000 displaced Cambodians should be located inside Cambodia. Gen Sunthon, speaking to reporters at the Supreme Command, said the 11 existing Cambodian border camps have caused a range of problems, including injuries to Thai villagers living near the camps from stray artillery and mortar shells fired by the warring factions inside Cambodia.

Armed robberies, common against Cambodian camp residents and Thai border villagers, are mostly committed by militiamen belonging to certain Cambodian resistance factions, the chief of staff said. "We cannot allow these to continue," Sunthon said.

The Thai military, together with other Thai government agencies, has been assisting the UN Border Relief Operation (UNBRO) and UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) in supervising the Cambodian camps, separately run by the three Cambodian resistance forces. About 50 per cent of the Cambodians are in camps run by the Kampuchean Peoples' National Liberation Front.

Sunthon said he will forward his proposal for neutral camps located inside Cambodia to a meeting of government agencies at Government House today. However, Sunthon said although the proposal was his personal idea, it had won support from Supreme Command officers involved in refugee affairs. He also said the Supreme Command has not received any instruction on the proposed neutral camps from Prime Minister Chatchai Chunhawan.

Gen Chatchai announced earlier this month that neutral camps would be established to accommodate the displaced Cambodians being sheltered in Thailand as part of the preparation for an eventual repatriation after a peace settlement in Cambodia. But Thai government agencies involved have yet to come up with a definite plan on where to set up the neutral camps and which agencies should be assigned to supervise them.

Sunthon said he doubted if the proposed neutral camps would work, saying it would be impossible to group together in the same camps followers of different Cambodian resistance factions, who are sometimes hostile to one another.

"Besides, it would be difficult to prevent the resistance forces from recruiting civilians to fight (the Phnom Penh forces)," he said.

#### **Kraisak Chunhawan Defends Neutral Camp Proposal**

*BK2403030090 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English  
24 Mar 90 pp 1, 3*

[Text] Prime Minister's adviser Kraisak Chunhawan, in a bold defence of the proposal to put displaced Cambodians in neutral camps, yesterday said the proposal was a test of support for a United Nations role in a Cambodian settlement. The neutral camps would be part of a repatriation process, which the UN would supervise

from start to finish to ensure "absolute freedom of choice" for more than 275,000 displaced Cambodians along the border, he said.

"If the (Cambodian) resistance do not agree to UN supervision in this, it would show that they do not accept a UN role (in a settlement) as they have professed in communiques since the Paris conference," he said.

Repatriation would take place after a negotiated settlement is reached, he said.

Resistance groups have voiced strong reservations about the setting up of neutral camps as proposed by Prime Minister Chatchai Chunhawan on March 6, saying such a step would strengthen the hand of Phnom Penh and distance the displaced Cambodians from international humanitarian aid.

The Khmer Rouge and two nationalist groups loyal to Prince Norodom Sihanouk and Son Sann now separately administer six camps with UN assistance. They would lose a recruiting base for their armies and income from humanitarian aid if neutral camps are set up, Mr Kraisak said.

The people in existing camps had "no political choice" when they were placed there more than 10 years ago, he said. "The resistance groups imposed their administration and gave the Cambodians who wanted to move no freedom to choose."

Neutral camps have long been favoured by the United Nations High Commission for Refugees (UNHCR) and the United Nations Border Relief Operation (UNBRO), which spelled out their stand in a document last year, he said. The Geneva-based International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC), voluntary aid agencies, Ford Foundation researchers and authors of books on the Cambodian conflict, have also voiced support for the camps, he said.

Army Chief General Chawalit Yongchaiyut was "very receptive" to the idea in talks with UNHCR officials last month, he said. He was also quoted as expressing support for the camps in conversation with Mr Kraisak and a fellow adviser to the Prime Minister, Phansak Winyarat.

Mr Kraisak dismissed fears that setting up neutral camps would put Thailand's sovereignty at risk, saying the fears were based on "misconceptions" and a misunderstanding of the Prime Minister's proposal. Neutral camps would not be permanent as widely believed. They would serve as transit centres for displaced Cambodians to be sent back to areas of their choice through reception centres in Cambodia.

A December, 1988, agreement between Phnom Penh and the UNHCR provided for the setting up of reception camps in Cambodia as part of a repatriation procedure, he said. Activating this provision would not necessarily entail recognition of the Phnom Penh Government as negotiations could be conducted by the UN or non-government representatives of Thailand, he said.



Former National Security Council Secretary-General Prasong Sunsiri previously recalled his proposal for the setting up of reception centres in Cambodia had stalled on Phnom Penh's insistence that negotiations be conducted on a government-to-government basis.

"Neutral camps would be neutral by virtue of their being under UN supervision," Mr Kraissak said. But they would be jointly administered by all Thai authorities now involved, including the military. "There is no question of losing sovereignty," he emphasised.

He also dispelled financial fears, saying the neutral camps would be set up where suitable facilities already exist. He confirmed that Khao I-Dang in Prachin Buri Province and Kap Choeng in Surin are two potential locations. Therefore, UN expenses will not go up much and there will only be a change of place for the relief supplies to be sent to," he said.

The European Community has expressed clear support for the proposal, Mr Kraissak said. He quoted EC Parliament Jacques Delors as promising "substantial aid, directly or indirectly, or both." "Directly" means support for Thai Government agencies and "indirectly" pertains to the UN," Mr Kraissak said.

### Result of Princess' Visit to Laos Examined

BK2603030590 Bangkok THE NATION in English  
26 Mar 90 p 8

[Editorial: "Thai-Laos Ties Boosted"]

[Text] HRH [Her Royal Highness] Princess Maha Chakkri Sirinthon ended her historic visit to Laos last week and in the process gave a new impetus to centuries-old Thai-Lao relations by helping promote mutual trust between the two neighbouring countries.

The Princess has become the first member of the Thai royal family to set foot on Laos. Her trip came after long and painstaking preparations by authorities on both sides of the Mekong River. The fact that the visit finally materialized also demonstrated the goodwill of the Thai royalty toward the Laotian government and its people. M.R. Khukrit Pramot as it seems now was obviously wrong with his comment about Laos and the planned visit.

It also proved that the Laotian government attached a great importance to her trip. Officials at all levels in Laos were mobilized to plan and ensure that the Princess' visit was a success.

Most importantly, the Princess herself contributed much to the success of this trip through her charming manner and pleasant disposition. At the end of her visit, Laotian Acting President Phoumi Vongvichit praised her sincerity in undertaking the trip, marked by throngs of admirers she attracted wherever she went. Other Laotian leaders also shared similar views.

The PASASON daily in its editorial pointed out that the Princess' visit would contribute to the strengthening of the age-old kinship and affection between the peoples of the two countries. It would also help promote peace and stability in the region.

In the past, both countries have often bickered on minor issues which has only impeded the development of more friendly ties between these traditionally and culturally close neighbours. The on-and-off dispute over the 1,700-km common border over the years has often been gauged as the barometer of Thai-Lao relations. They even fought a brief war over a disputed unpopulated hill in Phitsanulok in 1988 which probably taught the leaders of the two countries a costly and painful lesson—they could not take each other for granted anymore.

The relations however have improved greatly over the past two years. Thailand has finally lifted the embargo on strategic goods banned for export to Laos. The ban was often used in the past to punish Laos. The Laotian government has agreed to take back its refugees. Bilateral talks are continuing to resolve the problem of border demarcation—a relic from the colonial past.

Laos is celebrating its 15th years of liberation with more economic reforms. With pragmatism, Laos has reacted with maturity to the swift changes that have engulfed the world and brought down the communist system in the East Bloc. The Laotian leaders have pledged to continue with market-oriented economic reforms and gradual democratization.

The landlocked country has also attracted increased international assistance to improve the livelihood of its people—among the poorest in the world. Many Western countries have given Laos good marks for cooperation in fighting drugs and environmental problems.

Thailand, with increased mutual trust, can play a constructive role in Laos' economic development. Instead of plundering the vast natural resources, especially timber, the Thai government and private sectors must initiate long-term policies that would increase the country's self-sufficiency, particularly Vientiane's drive to boost its export-oriented industry. Thai businessmen should be encouraged to invest in Laos and utilize the abundant cheap labour there.

Beginning this year, Thailand will help train Laotian students and technicians. About 200 Lao students are expected to study or receive training in various fields in Thailand. Since the end of 1975, the training programmes in Thailand have virtually come to a halt. Some Laotian students came to Thailand last year for short-term agricultural training.

Now that the Princess, who defied considerable impediments to ensure a successful visit to Laos, has given her blessings, it's now up to concerned authorities in the two countries to keep the spirit alive.



### **Nigerians Face Visa Ban as Drug Arrests Mount**

*BK1903020190 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English  
19 Mar 90 p 1*

[Text] Police have stepped up surveillance of visitors from Nigeria and certain Eastern European countries as many are suspected of drug trafficking, according to Deputy Central Investigation Bureau [CIB] Chief Major-General Kowit Phuphanit. A number of Bangkok guest houses frequented by visitors from African nations and East Europeans have been placed under surveillance of anti-narcotics agents.

Police Maj-Gen Kowit said Government agencies, including the office of the Narcotics Control Board, are considering a proposal to the Foreign Ministry to stop issuing visas to Nigerians because most of them are not here for tourism. Two Nigerians were arrested yesterday and charged with possession of 2.8 kilogrammes of heroin with intent to sell.

Customs officials spotted Mr Goodluck Friday Onu and his compatriot, Mr Odor Hillary Eketh, both 30, after they checked in at an Egyptair counter at Don Muang Airport around midnight on Saturday [17 March].

A search revealed 113 bags of grade four heroin hidden in secret compartments inside 24 electrical extension cords packed in a box as part of their luggage. Their destination was Cairo, then on to the Nigerian capital of Lagos. The drugs were estimated to be worth 600,000 baht in Thailand and could fetch up to ten times that amount if sold in the United States or Europe.

According to Customs officials, about 80 Nigerians enter Thailand each month. Officials say more than 100 have been arrested for drug trafficking in the past few months.

Pol Maj-Gen Kowit reiterated that Thai anti-narcotics agencies expect a bumper poppy crop this year, with an estimated output of 2,500 tons of opium from the Golden Triangle. Apart from posing a major danger to the international community, the narcotics are expected to create more problems for local authorities battling drug addiction in Thailand.

The deputy CIB chief said most vulnerable spots for drug addiction are 29 slums in Bangkok.

While efforts will be stepped up to prevent drug gangs from using Thai territory as a trafficking route, the drug agencies have to devote more energy to prevent drugs from spreading among slum communities, he said.

### **Editorial Views War on Drugs, Burma Meeting**

*BK1903025590 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English  
19 Mar 90 p 4*

[Editorial: "Joint War Vital to Drugs Victory"]

[Text] The arrest of a young American smuggler by Thai Customs officials early this month, although treated routinely as a criminal matter, was in fact yet another

milestone in the battle against drug trafficking. The well-dressed, would-be "tourist" was caught with several kilogrammes of cocaine originating from Latin America. Thai police said the drugs were bound for the local market of illicit drug users. It is the first major seizure of cocaine made in Thailand and illustrates as well as any event in recent memory the dangers of international drug trafficking.

Experts from around the world have been warning for a year that cocaine merchants had begun searching for new markets for their narcotics. Enriched and emboldened by their success in American markets, cocaine traffickers have looked ever further abroad. Their main target is Western Europe, but it has likely occurred to a few that Thailand's growing middle class might be a sales target for Latin American drug traffickers. We had come to think of our drugs problem in terms of heroin.

Heroin remains the nation's largest problem, of course. Drug addiction among the country's youth has become serious, and now appears to be the major denominator in the spread of AIDS. In recent months, authorities have discovered use of a "Nigerian connection" in smuggling the drug abroad. Malaysia and Burma have become major stops on the road of the heroin couriers. To avoid Thai police, some major traffickers are now sending their drugs north out of the Golden Triangle through China. Traffickers will continue to look for ways around police efforts. Officials must ferret them out and crush them at every turn.

The cocaine arrest should prompt stepped-up pressure in the war on drugs. The youth and workers of no country are immune to the tactics and immoral greed of traffickers, whose origin may be anywhere in the world. Thailand, which has an internal drug problem and which serves as an unwilling conduit for drug trafficking, must be at the forefront of international efforts to shut down the evil men selling drugs at home and abroad. As, indeed, it has been and will continue to be.

In this regard, the just-concluded meeting between senior anti-drug officials of Thailand and Burma in Phitsanulok is heartening. Unlike Thailand, Burma's crops, illicit drug production and havens for traffickers all have increased in recent years. The decision by Thai and Burmese military commanders to establish a government-level committee to aid in drugs suppression is a move in the right direction. It will be even more welcome if Burma allows Thailand more freedom in dealing with drug gangs who seek refuge on Burmese territory because they cannot exist here. This is a sensitive matter involving national sovereignty and territory, but must be dealt with forthrightly. The sad fact is that Burma is unable to extend its control throughout the nation and that traffickers can live on Burmese territory immune to general suppression efforts by either Thai or Burmese authorities.



The arrest of the would-be cocaine smuggler illustrates better than any words the dual problem faced by Thailand. Sale and use of narcotic drugs is on the increase here. At the same time, mainly because of Burma's internal problems, sale and use of heroin from the Golden Triangle is on the increase elsewhere in the world.

The correct way to deal with this international problem is through both established and new international suppression efforts. By helping to convince the Burmese authorities to participate in such international efforts, this country is helping itself while at the same time helping to meet obligations to people of the rest of the world. Because of its pivotal geographical position, Thailand has always been at the forefront of anti-narcotics efforts. As the war comes closer and closer to home, suppression officials must increase their efforts to wipe out drug trafficking, starting with the traffickers themselves.

### **Chawalit Declines To Clarify Political Plans**

*BK2003013790 Bangkok THE NATION in English  
20 Mar 90 p 1*

[By Kokhet Chantaloetluk]

[Text] Army chief Gen [General] Chawalit Yongchaiyut yesterday hinted that he may not join the coalition government of Prime Minister Chatchai Chunhawan after his resignation from the armed forces. He also said a political change, probably a Cabinet reshuffle or a House dissolution, was likely in the near future. But he still refused to make it clear whether he would accept or reject the premier's invitation, saying he could not disclose his plan until he was out of the military.

He confirmed that Chatchai had tried to persuade him to join the coalition government but said the offer had nothing to do with maintaining government stability. "It was an offer made out of his affection for me," he said.

Concurrently acting supreme commander, Gen Chawalit said his participation in the coalition government would neither strengthen nor weaken the coalition government's stability.

"The government has its strong and weak points and it's the government's business to improve its weaknesses. I should not be dragged into the issue. I can only say that I will try to do my best in whatever capacity I end up. If I don't join the Cabinet, it won't mean I'm yearning for some other political role (premiership)," he said.

Political observers believe his remarks implied a rejection of Chatchai's offer. They said Gen Chawalit did not bluntly reject it because he did not want to offend Chatchai or be seen to be undermining the government.

"Reading between the lines, you can discern the message that whether the government would stay or go will have nothing to do with him," said one well-informed political observer. He said Gen Chawalit had been advised by

his aides and former senior government leaders to stay away from the government after his resignation. His aides have compared the government to a "sinking boat" and warned him against going down with it.

On Prime Minister Chatchai's plan to reshuffle the Cabinet, he said, "A Cabinet reshuffle was an ordinary democratic practice and should not be linked to government stability. People usually think a stable government should fulfill its four-year term but I believe that even a stable government can dissolve the House after two or three years as a means of strengthening government parties through a general election. "If the government still upholds the public and national interests, it will certainly be stable," he said.

He said it appeared to him that a "political change" was at hand but added that he could not predict whether it would be a "minor or dramatic" change. The term "political change" could mean a Cabinet reshuffle, a House dissolution or a resignation by the prime minister in the present democratic system.

Gen Chawalit dismissed speculation that he might change his mind by postponing his resignation indefinitely. He said that he would pay courtesy calls on senior people whom he respects to seek their counsel on his future plans before he resigns.

Gen Chawalit had earlier promised to submit his resignation shortly after a royal ceremony on March 27 when His Majesty the King will confer royal sashes on military officers including Chawalit. A ceremony marking the handover of the top army post to his deputy, Gen Suchinda Khraprayun, has been scheduled for the end of this month.

Referring to his choice of Deputy Army Commander-in-Chief Gen Suchinda Khraprayun as his successor, Gen Chawalit admitted that some army officers may not be happy with his decision. "The choice will please some but not all. However, my decision was based on the interests of the majority in the army," he said.

Air Force Commander-in-Chief ACM [Air Chief Marshal] Kaset Rotchananin said Gen Chawalit will definitely resign as he had pledged.

Asked about reports that Gen Chawalit would enter the monkhood after his resignation, ACM Kaset said, "If he does that it would be fine because then I would call him Luang Pho Chiu (Luang Pho is the title for an elderly monk and Chiu is Gen Chawalit's nickname)."

### **Chawalit Announces Plan To Run for House Seat**

*BK2503020090 Bangkok THE NATION in English  
25 Mar 90 pp 1, 2*

[By Thammasak Lamaiphan and Sorayut Suthatsanachinda in Khon Kaen]



[Excerpt] Army Chief General Chawalit Yongchaiyut yesterday announced that he will stand in an election from the Northeast to seek a place in the House of representatives.

The announcement comes just days before his widely-expected resignation from the military service on March 27 and growing resistance from the Students Federation of Thailand (SFT) to his appointment as a non-MP Cabinet member. SFT is campaigning for support for constitutional amendments that will require all Cabinet members and senators to come from popular vote.

But Gen Chawalit did not reveal under which party banner he will contest the election and whether he will accept Prime Minister Chatchai Chunhawan's offer to join the coalition Cabinet as deputy premier and defence minister. Gen Chawalit can run in an election if an MP resigns, the House is dissolved or when the House's four-year term expires in the next two years.

The army chief declared his intention to enter politics in an address to tens of thousands of villagers and officials who greeted him on his arrival here for a meeting with chief monks from 17 northeastern provinces to drum their cooperation and support for the army-initiated Green E-San Project.

Gen Chawalit, accompanied by Khunying Phankruea Yongchaiyut, Army Chief-of-Staff Gen Charuai Wongsayan, and Armed Forces' Inspector General Gen Phat Akkhanibut, was also received by top-brass Interior Ministry officials and all 17 northeastern governors upon his arrival at Wat Nong Waeng in Muang district of Khon Kaen.

"I have said that I would visit people everywhere if possible. Today (after having visited many northeastern provinces), I feel that my northeastern brothers have become more (politically) sophisticated.

"In every northeastern area I visited, I was invited by the local people to contest the election from their province. Right now, I don't know from which province I will stand in the election but I can promise that I will certainly (seek) to become a representative of the northeastern people," he said during his address which had the semblance of an election campaign.

Gen Chawalit also said that His Majesty the King who inspired the Green E-San project would certainly be delighted if the standard of living of the people in the region improved. The project, aiming to solve the chronic drought problem in the region, has already started yielding results with contributions from various parties, including government officials and villagers, he said.

He said he was proud of the achievements made under the Green E-San scheme so far and was confident that the authorities and people involved would sustain their efforts to further raise the standard of living of the people.

In another speech at a rally of about 18,000 people at the Khon Kaen provincial hall, Gen Chawalit said no matter

what his future capacity he would continue to assist the Green E-San project to help realize its goals.

The five-year project, now in its third year, is due to end in 1992.

Gen Chawalit said His Majesty wanted Thai people in all regions to enjoy a better life. The Green E-san project launched after a prolonged drought three years ago has so far served the people well, and no one would be more pleased than His Majesty, who has been the main inspiration behind the scheme right from the start.

Gen Charuai told reporters that he will resign along with army chief Gen Chawalit Yongchaiyut even though he is due for promotion to the rank of field marshal in six months. Gen Charuai is due to retire in October this year but if he decides to stay on in the army he will be elevated to the rank of a field marshal. He told reporters that he has since long been working with Gen Chawalit as a team inside the army and "when the army chief leaves, he would not like to stay on."

"No party lasts forever, and now since Chawalit is leaving how can I hang on alone," he said. [passage omitted]

## Vietnam

### Thai Army Delegation Visits; Cambodia Discussed

#### Talks With Doan Khue

BK2603102090 Hanoi International Service in English  
1000 GMT 26 Mar 90

[Text] A delegation of the Thai Army led by General Chawalit Yongchaiyut, acting supreme commander of the Thai Royal Armed Forces, commander in chief of the Thai Royal Army, arrived in Hanoi on Monday [26 March] for an official visit to Vietnam at the invitation of the Vietnamese Defense Ministry. Immediately after his arrival, the delegation had talks with Gen. Doan Khue, vice minister of defense and chief of the General Staff of the Vietnam People's Army. Speaking at the talks, Gen. Doan Khue expressed hope for improvement of Vietnamese-Thai relations, upgrading bilateral relations for long-term interests of the two nations and the rest of the region. He emphasized that Vietnam always respects the independence of Thailand, does not interfere in the internal affairs of Thailand as well as other countries. Vietnam always respects the relations between the two countries and peoples' aspirations—namely peace, cooperation, and friendship.

For his part, Gen. Chawalit said the Vietnamese people and Army are friends. He expressed admiration for Vietnam and hoped that in the future the relations between the two nations will create foundations for bilateral relations in all aspects. Later, Chairman of the Council of Ministers Do Muoi and Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach received the Thai delegation. The reception took place in an atmosphere of friendship and



mutual understanding. The same day, the Thai Army delegation ended its friendly visit to Vietnam.

### **Meets Do Muoi, Nguyen Co Thach**

*BK2603112690 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese  
1100 GMT 26 Mar 90*

[Text] Today, 26 March, General Chawalit Yongchaiyut, acting supreme commander of the Royal Thai Armed Forces and commander in chief of the Royal Thai Army, arrived in Hanoi for an official friendship visit to Vietnam at the invitation of Gen. Doan Khue, vice defense minister and chief of the General Staff of the Vietnam People's Army [VPA], a Voice of Vietnam Radio correspondent reported. Present at the airport to welcome Gen. Chawalit Yongchaiyut were Vice Defense Minister Tran Van Quang and many other VPA generals.

Immediately after his arrival, Gen. Chawalit and his party held talks with Gen. Doan Khue. Later, the Thai delegation paid tribute to President Ho Chi Minh in his mausoleum. Defense Minister Gen. Le Duc Anh also received the delegation. In the afternoon of the same day, Council of Ministers Chairman Do Muoi and Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach received and had cordial talks with the Thai guests. The receptions took place in a cordial atmosphere of friendship and mutual understanding.

The same afternoon, Gen. Chawalit Yongchaiyut concluded his friendship visit to Vietnam with fine results. The Thai delegation was seen off by Gen. Doan Khue and many other senior cadres of the Vietnamese Defense Ministry.

### **Nguyen Co Thach on Cambodia**

*BK2603103490 Hong Kong AFP in English 1026 GMT  
26 Mar 90*

[Excerpt] Hanoi, March 26 (AFP)—Vietnam is ready to discuss the Cambodian conflict with China at a meeting in Bangkok, Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach said here Monday [26 March]. "It would be good if Thailand, Vietnam and China meet in Bangkok" to discuss Cambodia, said Mr. Thach, during a meeting in the Vietnamese capital with General Chawalit Yongchaiyut, commander in chief of the Thai Army. "I think that we could have bilateral then trilateral discussions" that could start in April, he said, adding that the Vietnamese ambassador in Beijing reports that China "is not opposed to such talks." Mr. Thach added that "it would be good also to include the two Cambodian sides."

Thailand and China are the two main backers of the armed Cambodian resistance fighting the Phnom Penh government, which was installed when Vietnam invaded Cambodia and toppled the pro-Chinese Khmer Rouge in 1979. The Thai general was here on a one-day visit for talks that have essentially focused on the Cambodian problem and relations between the two countries.

During his trip, Gen. Chawalit also met with Prime Minister Do Muoi, Defense Minister General Le Duc Anh and his Vietnamese counterpart General Doan Khue. Gen. Chawalit, concurrently acting Thai military supreme commander, is the first Thai officer of such high rank to visit Vietnam since the end of the Vietnam war 15 years ago. He was accompanied by some 80 officials and reporters, officials said. [passage omitted]

### **Radio Views Current Situation of Khmer Rouge**

*BK2303143490 Hanoi International Service in English  
1000 GMT 23 Mar 90*

[Station commentary]

[Text] In recent days, the Khmer Rouge have made a hue and cry about their attacks on Cambodian territory. They even said that they would shortly occupy some important positions in northwestern Cambodia. Here is our commentary on the real situation of the Khmer Rouge and other Khmer reactionary groups.

The Khmer Rouge and other Khmer reactionary groups are being bogged down on their battlefields. After Vietnam's troop pullout, they have gathered their strength to attack and occupy some positions along the Thai-Cambodian border. They even attempted to occupy Battambang and Sisophon, the two important strategic positions, and make them their own liberated zones with headquarters in early 1990. In fact, in recent months, the army of the Phnom Penh government has launched counterattacks, forcing them to retreat from these positions. The Singapore newspaper STRAITS TIMES on Tuesday [20 March] said: The Khmer Rouge's ambition to gain significant victories in 1990 is vanishing like a bubble. The government army is in a position of strength to make gains before the rainy season. The paper also quoted Serei-Sopheak, one of the leaders of the so-called Cambodian National Liberation Front, as saying that the dream for a liberated zone is no more, despite that China's promise to resume military aid.

Being defeated on the battlefields and isolated on the diplomatic front, the Khmer Rouge have no alternative but violence in a bid to return to power in Cambodia. Their fabrications about occupying places here and there only cause anxiety to public opinion, including politicians in many western countries. The world is still haunted by the genocidal crimes committed by the Khmer Rouge while they were in power from 1975 to 1978. For this reason, the Khmer Rouge will court more public condemnation if they continue stepping up their military activities. Those who support and foster the Khmer Rouge also face a predicament in the diplomatic field. Another unfavorable thing for them is that the Thai Government has declared its intention to close down and neutralize all the Cambodian refugee camps on Thai soil and not to allow the Khmer Rouge to use these camp as a spring board to wage a civil war in Cambodia.



Most recently, the Khmer Rouge invented a story about the reappearance of Vietnamese troops in Cambodia and the remaining behind of Vietnamese troops disguised in Cambodian army uniforms in Phnom Penh. With this slander, the Khmer Rouge hope to limit the influence of the recent exploits of the Phnom Penh government army. It is a pity that this slanderous charge was backed up by radio Beijing and the press, and that Prince Sihanouk, a person who the world is expecting to have a certain role in a solution to the Cambodian issue, is the activist in the anti-Vietnam campaign. This fact assists the world to see the nature of the Khmer Rouge and helps them to realize that it is necessary to support the principled stand of the Phnom Penh government as affirmed by Chairman Hun Sen recently that the State of Cambodia will never sign any agreement, which does not mention the prevention of the Khmer Rouge's return to power in Cambodia.

#### **Laos' Kaysone Phomvihan Speaks on Renovation**

BK2303101490 Hanoi VNA in English 0808 GMT  
23 Mar 90

[Text] Hanoi VNA March 23—The Lao leadership regards economic renovation as the driving force for national development while simultaneously but gradually carrying out political renovation, said Kaysone Phomvihan, general secretary of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party [LPRP] Central Committee and chairman of the Lao Council of Ministers in an interview granted to our correspondent in Vientiane on the occasion the LPRP 35th anniversary today.

Answering a question on the results and experiences acquired by his country in the process of renovation, the Lao leader said: "Our party's new thinking was expressed in the resolution of the seventh plenum in 1979 of the LPRP Central Committee (second congress). But it was until the fourth party congress in 1986 that this idea was embodied in the concrete demands for the comprehensive renovation of our thinking, economic structuring, [words indistinct] organizational apparatus and working style. In economy, we apply Lenin's new economic policy to the practical conditions of Laos, i.e., broadening the form of state capitalism, utilizing and strongly promoting the multi-sector economy in which the state-run sector is the backbone, abolishing the centralized bureaucratic mechanism of management, switching economic management over to business accounting, widely using the goods-money relations, ensuring the economic autonomy of the grassroots units, broadening our external economic relations, and step by step developing the relations between the domestic and international markets. All these are aimed at developing our productive forces, redistributing our social workforce, and changing our natural and autarchic economy into a commodity one.

We regard economic renovation as the driving force, and at the same time we step by step carry out political renovation. In the first place, we bring into full play

internal democracy within our party as well as in the whole society, improve and qualitatively enhance the party leadership and the managerial efficiency of the state, and promote the people's mastery.

Over the past three years of renovation, we have obtained a [words indistinct] been observed in production and business with the participation of the various economic sectors. More foreign capital has been invested in Laos. The diversity of commodities are seen in the domestic market which has been expanded and gradually linked with the international market. Our economy has become more dynamic and the livelihood of the working people especially in areas with dynamic economic activities has been markedly improved.

He added:

Democracy has been further and better enhanced both within the party and in society. The state apparatus has been streamlined in the direction of reducing the intermediary levels, increasing efficiency and gradually separating the function of administrative economic management from that of production and business management. All these achievements have enhanced the confidence of the people and encouraged them to respond actively to the party's policy of renovation.

#### **Phan Anh Speaks at Symposium on Democracy**

BK2203142790 Hanoi TAP CHI CONG SAN  
in Vietnamese Feb 90 pp 52-54

[Article entitled: "Democracy Is an Even More Important and Fundamental Issue To Lead and Organize Society" presenting "excerpts of speech" by Phan Anh, vice-chairman of the Vietnam Fatherland Front Central Committee, at a symposium jointly held by TAP CHI CONG SAN Editorial Staff and Vietnam Fatherland Front Central Committee on 9-10 January, with the theme, "Democracy in Our Country—Realities and Proposals"—place of symposium not given]

[Text] Although this seminar evolves around the issue of democracy, I think the issue involves an even more important and fundamental question. That is the question of leading and organizing society.

This question has been raised in the history of mankind from the East to the West for thousands of years. Historically there have been two ways to settle the question of leading and organizing society: One is to use force and the other is to rely on the hearts of the people. The use of force was typified by Jiao Zhu in the East and by Neron in the West. Although this method of leadership and organization has been condemned for thousands of years, it still exists now in the forms of fascism and colonialism, and most recently was used by the United States—one of the countries that has conducted vigorous propaganda on human rights—against Panama.

History has also witnessed the method of relying on the people's hearts. In Vietnam's history, this method was



used in both national construction and defense against foreign aggression. In his famous communique on the victory over Wu, Nguyen Trai [ancient Vietnamese general] spoke of love and righteousness over tyranny and cruelty. Uncle Ho's declaration of independence highlighted independence and freedom over colonialism. This method of relying on the people's hearts has brought about great successes for our people. Yet, there are several ways of relying on the hearts of the people. The people's sympathy can be won and their demonstrations calmed by using religious beliefs, determinism, fatalism, and certain political doctrines. I have listened to brother Viet Phuong's well documented statement on this question: Democracy is a very profound and broad concept that changes with time and space and cannot be dealt with by using common "golden rules." As people who respect truth and science, we should not make hasty conclusions about certain political regimes. With this in mind, I would like to present my views on the current specific situation of the nation and the world.

I would like to speak on two matters. The first is the analysis of our situation in the face of great changes in the world, and the second is the question of monism and pluralism, which is being discussed animatedly.

Regarding the analysis of our current situation, our party's Political Bureau mentioned two points. We should not panic, nor should we become pessimistic or subjective. I agree with this analysis. We should not become panic-stricken by the changes in some socialist countries, because we have different conditions. The successful August Revolution, the establishment of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam, and the victorious resistance against the French colonialists all were achieved through the strength of our people's self-sufficiency and self-support, and by Uncle Ho and the Vietnam Workers Party (now the Communist Party of Vietnam), who knew how to unite the people into a national front and cash in on their patriotism. During the anti-U.S. resistance struggle, although we received great material support from fraternal countries, we formulated our own lines on the principle of respect for independence, sovereignty, and self-sufficiency. Our lines were not affected by outside influences. To sum up, we determine our own undertaking. Self-sufficiency and self-support serve as a firm base to prevent us from being panic-stricken and pessimistic.

However, we are also similar to other socialist countries in several respects, especially in bureaucratic subsidization in terms of material benefits and ideology. The ills of subsidization have paralyzed our machinery and have eroded our self-sufficiency and self-support. This condition has brought change to several fraternal socialist countries. This is a great lesson for us and poses the pressing task of renovating urgently and actively. Some comrades, like Brother Chinh, said: Our renovation should concentrate not only on the economy but on the political domain as well. We should be alert and sensitive politically. We must consider politics and the economy on the same level because these are the two aspects of the

"comprehensive democratization" issue clearly specified by our party at its sixth congress. I concur with this view, and ask the party to emphasize the political issue in its coming political activities, such as preparing the resolutions of the party Central Committee's Eighth Plenum and the seventh party congress.

One major political issue is social management by law. Although this issue has been mentioned in the Constitution and many resolutions of the party Central Committee, it is still downplayed by many cadres in positions of authority in the party and the state. For example, although we already have one directive from the party Secretariat and one directive from the Council of Ministers requesting cadres at all echelons not to intervene in court trials, these directives have not been implemented scrupulously. We should renovate our thinking and knowledge in all economic, social, and political domains. Recent changes in the GDR did not stem from the economic situation, but were a result of the political and ideological situation.

We should clarify the issue concerning "monism" and "pluralism." I, for one, believe that monism reflects the centralistic principle, while pluralism reflects the democratic principle. Democratic centralization is a necessary principle in the organization of society. Social organization requires centralization. Yet, centralism must be based on democracy, true democracy which deepens every day. These two criteria serve as the yardstick for progress in leading and organizing society. We should not mistake monism for a one-party system and pluralism for a multipartite system. Confusion over these concepts will lead to unnecessary problems.

Monism means that the leadership must be focused on one path, like a boat that must be steered by one person, not two. Nevertheless, the boat needs a large sail and many oarsmen to move ahead. That is democracy; the large sail and many oarsmen are the fronts. The fronts are pluralistic. The party serves as a core and selects helmsmen for the fronts. It is necessary for the fronts and the people to agree with one another on choosing the helmsmen. Uncle Ho said: Party leadership is not an imposition on the fronts but is an agreement between the fronts and the people. We had such an agreement during the most difficult time of our history, the time of our resistance struggle against foreign aggression, especially during the early days of our struggle when our coffers were empty and we were receiving no outside aid. The party then exercised its leadership not through orders but through the exemplary and pioneering acts of each party member in his work and life.

#### **Vung Tau-Con Dao To Set Up Veterans Group**

BK2303094090 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese  
1100 GMT 22 Mar 90

[Text] The People's Committee of the Vung Tau-Con Dao Special Zone recently held a meeting with representatives of war veterans and key cadres of various local agencies to discuss the setting up of the special zone's



War Veterans Association. The meeting elected a six-member provisional executive committee of the association. The committee will send officials to various units and establishments for discussions and consultations in preparation for holding an association-founding congress. At present, the special zone's People's Committee has provided the association's provisional executive committee with an office and other working facilities.

#### **Khanh Hoa To Establish Veterans' Associations**

*BK2403041090 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1400 GMT 22 Mar 90*

[Text] The party committee of Khanh Hoa province has directed local party echelons to study the various decisions of the central echelon on the establishment of the Vietnam Veterans' Association and its draft regulations and to plan for establishing veterans' associations from the provincial level down to districts and villages.

The provincial authorities have decided to establish a committee to campaign for the organization of veterans' associations and to coordinate with the various mass organizations, agencies and mass media in the province in order to conduct a propaganda drive to popularize the goal and significance of establishing the Vietnam Veterans' Association. The campaign committee will also issue guidance to help localities in the province establish interim executive committees and the associations at the district and grass-roots levels and recruit members and organize congresses at all levels to elect executive committees of the associations at provincial, district, village, and hamlet levels. Khanh Hoa provincial authorities have allocated funds, locations and work facilities to the campaigning committee for the organization of provincial veterans' associations in an effort to complete congresses by 31 March at the district level and by 20 April at the provincial level.

#### **International Seminar on Hoi An Town Opens**

*BK2303161890 Hanoi VNA in English 0818 GMT 23 Mar 90*

[Text] Hanoi VNA March 23—An international seminar on the ancient town of Hoi An was opened today in Da Nang city, central Vietnam, under the joint sponsorship of the Vietnam-Japan and Japan-Vietnam friendship associations.

It was attended, on the Vietnam side, by leading officials of Quang Nam-Da Nang province and a large number of archaeologists, historians from the Vietnam committee for social sciences, and professors from various universities and colleges in Hanoi, Ho Chi Minh City, the imperial city of Quang Nam-Da Nang.

The foreign guests include Japanese Ambassador to Vietnam Kuniaki Asmura and a group of Japanese scientists led by Professor Ishizawa, and professors and researchers from various universities and institutes in

Japan, the United States, Canada, Britain, France, Poland, Thailand and Holland.

The seminar is organized to give the accurate and comprehensive evaluation of the values of Hoi An ancient town and establish a scientific basis for restoration and preservation of this historical relic.

Papers presented at the seminar have shed more light on the Japanese's position in developing the economic, cultural and social exchanges with Hoi An port during the 17th century.

#### **Vo Chi Cong, Do Muoi Greet Mongolian Leaders**

*BK2303171690 Hanoi VNA in English 1454 GMT 23 Mar 90*

[Text] Hanoi VNA March 23—Vietnamese leaders today sent their warm greetings to Punsalmaagiyn Ochirbat and Sharabyn Gungaadorj on their appointment respectively as chairman of the Presidium of the People's Great Hural and chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Mongolian People's Republic.

The messages are signed by State Council President Vo Chi Cong and Chairman of the Council of Ministers Do Muoi.

#### **Youth Union Functions Mark 1990 Anniversaries**

*BK2503051690 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 23 Mar 90*

[Text] The Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union [HCMCYU] Central Committee held a news conference in Hanoi on 23 March to introduce its activities to commemorate major anniversaries in 1990. This is to encourage youth throughout the country to change their concept, correctly realize the nation's current situation, and enhance their pride in the party, great Uncle Ho, and the heroic Vietnamese people, thereby creating a mass movement at the grass-roots level to satisfactorily implement Uncle Ho's testament and socioeconomic and national defense tasks in 1990. The HCMCYU Central Committee Secretariat will supervise activities marking these major anniversaries under such themes as "the glorious party," "great Uncle Ho," and "the heroic people." These activities will be organized in three phases. Lively functions will be held at the grass roots to attract local youth, while artistic festivals, seminars on Uncle Ho, the third congress of Uncle's good nieces and nephews, and exhibitions on economic-technical achievements will be held in municipalities.

#### **Fifth Students Congress To Be Held This Year**

*BK2503092490 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 24 Mar 90*

[Text] The fifth congress of the Vietnam Students Association will be held in Hanoi in the third quarter of this year. This is a forum for representatives of students



throughout the country to express views affirming their support of and their active participation in the country's renovation.

The congress will also assess the situation of the students and the association's activities during 1985-90 and set forth tasks and orientations for the period 1990-95.

#### **Lack of Capital Hurts Plan for Resettlement**

*BK2303144790 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese  
0500 GMT 22 Mar 90*

[Text] This year the state plans to send 216,000 workers to build new economic zones, with 198,900 to be resettled in their own localities and the rest to be sent to other provinces. The first months of the year are crucial for preparing for production activities before the arrival of the rainy season. However, nearly all localities have had difficulties resettling people because of a lack of capital. Hanoi planned

to send 150 families to other provinces in the first quarter of the year, but has not been able to do so.

In Ha Nam Ninh Province, 66 families have sold their houses and other property and are awaiting their departures for other provinces, while 150 other families have registered for resettlement in other localities of their province. However, a lack of funds has prevented the province from helping them relocate. The people's committee of Ha Bac Province has requested financial assistance from the central government to send 90 families to Tay Ninh Province in accordance with a contract signed between the two provinces. Quang Tri Province has suggested that the central government provide it with 17 million dong for use in moving 150 families to prepared areas. Thuan Hai, Song Be, and Lam Dong Provinces have also called for financial help from the central echelon to resettle people in new economic zones. In other localities, such as Lang Son and Quang Binh Provinces, people have departed for the Central Highlands without authorization, causing difficulties to the receiving localities.



## Australia

### Reportage on Federal Election Results

#### Trend in Election Noted

BK2403132490 Melbourne Overseas Service in English  
1300 GMT 24 Mar 90

[Text] The counting of votes is continuing in Australia's general election, with the result possibly depending on returns from the state of Western Australia.

There has been a strong swing against the Hawke Labor government in the state of Victoria, but the party has done better in other parts of Australia, notably Queensland.

A feature of the election has been good support for the small Australian Democrats Party whose preference votes may eventually decide the outcome of the election. However, the foreign affairs minister, Mr Gareth Evans, claims the government has so far won 72 seats and needs only two more to be returned.

National affairs reporter Christopher Kramer has the latest from the National Tally Room in Canberra:

[Begin recording] The result of the Australian federal election is in the balance, with observers saying the outcome may not be known until next week. With 73 percent of the vote counted there has been a swing against Prime Minister Bob Hawke's ruling Labor Party of about three percent on a two-party preferred basis. The swing is strongest in Victoria where the government is in danger of losing nine seats. The conservative Liberal and National Party coalition of the opposition leader, Mr. Andrew Peacock, needs a net gain of 10 seats to win power. However, the swing to the conservatives is not uniform, with the government resisting it in Queensland, New South Wales and Tasmania. The government looks set to pick up the seat of Kennedy from the National Party, whose leader, Mr Charles Blunt, appears to be fighting a losing battle for survival in his New South Wales seat of Richmond.

The small Australian Democrats Party has polled strongly, picking up more than 11 percent of the vote nationwide, but have lost their leader, Miss Janine Hains, who was attempting to enter the House of Representatives.

The first independent to enter the House in a quarter of a century, Mr. Ted Mack, has won the seat of North Sydney from the sitting Liberal member, Mr. John Spender.

With the loss of seats in New South Wales and Queensland, the opposition is looking to Western Australia, where counting of votes is less advanced, to make the difference.

Some commercial radio stations have reported the government scraping back to power, but observers say predictions are premature.

The former leader of the federal opposition, Mr. John Howard, says the result may not be known for some days. The result in many close seats will await the counting of preferences of the minor parties and postal and absentee votes, which could take up to two weeks.  
[end recording]

#### 'Inconsistent Result' Reported

BK2403141990 Melbourne Overseas Service in English  
1330 GMT 24 Mar 90

["Special Election Report"]

[Text] [Correspondent Helene Chung] As most analysts have been predicting, it is a confused and inconsistent result. The ruling Australian Labor Party has certainly lost a lot of support. The main opposition party, the Liberal Party, has made some gains, canceled out to some extent by the poor performance of its coalition partner, the National Party. And, in general, smaller parties and independent candidates have been doing well.

Our national affairs correspondent Christopher Kramer is talking to political commentator Malcolm MacKerras in the National Tally Room in Canberra:

[Kramer] Well, Malcolm MacKerras, one of the most intriguing elections, I suppose, in Australia for many years. How do you call it?

[MacKerras] The defeat of the Hawke government is now extremely unlikely.

[Kramer] Why do you say that?

[MacKerras] It is extremely unlikely that Labor will not win 74 seats or more, and if they win 74 seats—bearing in mind that there is one independent—the National-Liberal combination could not possibly exceed 73. But I would say Labor will finish up with 76, and there will be 71 coalition and one independent. So that is a majority of four seats for Labor.

[Kramer] That would be the second election in a row where Labor has actually lost votes but survived.

[MacKerras] Yes, but it is quite different from the last election. Its majority has gone down substantially, and although the swing is very un-uniform, obviously, the deviations cancel out, as I keep pointing out to everybody. That is, the number of Labor losses is about the number that would have been the case on a uniform swing, except that it is all over the place. And these deviations have canceled that. But certainly it is a peculiar result in that it is more all over the place than, I think, any election in my memory.



[Kramer] The independent vote, that went according expectations, very high. What implications does that have for the political process in Australia?

[MacKerras] I don't think it has much implication at all. I think it is a case of Ted Mack has won a seat—for personal reasons—and whether or not Richmond goes to the independent Helen Caldicott, we will have to wait and see. But if it does, well, there are still only two independents and there are still 146 representatives of big parties. The [Australian] Democrats have failed, although they have apparently won six Senate seats, so there is going to be nine Democrat senators.

[Kramer] What about the junior partner in the opposition coalition, the National Party? What sort of result has it been for them?

[MacKerras] Well, it has been a stunningly bad result for them because John Stone lost in Fairfax. They have lost Kennedy to the Labor Party; they may well lose Page, and they may possibly even lose their own leader, Charles Blunt. So to me it is an exceedingly bad result for them.

[Kramer] Well, if you were going to write the post mortem to this election tonight, how would you put it?

[MacKerras] Labor has been reelected, and the House of Representatives—though a narrower majority—will probably be sufficiently workable that you could rely on it to last for three years, I would think.

### **Election Outcome 'in Balance'**

*BK2503044090 Melbourne Overseas Service in English  
0400 GMT 25 Mar 90*

[Text] Australia has a caretaker prime minister today after the closest federal election in nearly 30 years. Mr. Hawke has retained his job for the moment and the [word indistinct] Labor Party will finally be elected, but the opposition leader Mr. Andrew Peacock is also claiming an eventual victory for the coalition of the Liberal and National Parties. The outcome of the elections is still in the balance and not likely to be finalized until at least the end of next week.

The parties are disputing more than 10 seats in four states, but Labor appears better placed to scrape back for a record fourth term despite a national swing against the government of [up] to six percent. Features of the elections were a disastrous vote for Labor in Victoria and big losses for the National Party in New South Wales and Queensland. And the possibility of independents holding the balance of power in parliament will come with holding in two seats in New South Wales. One of the seats in North Sydney has been won by an independent candidate, Mr. (Ted) Neck, while the other, Richmond, there is a chance another independent, Dr. Helen Caldicott will unseat the leader of the National Party, Mr. Charles Blunt. It is 25 years since there was an independent member of the House of Representatives.

### **Hawke, Peacock Express Confidence**

*BK2403154190 Hong Kong AFP in English 1533 GMT  
24 Mar 90*

[Text] Sydney, March 25 (AFP)—Prime Minister Bob Hawke said Sunday [25 March] the Australian people had rebuked his Labor government for its tight monetary policies but he was confident of scraping back into office after Saturday's general elections.

Mr. Hawke fell short of claiming victory, saying that the final result would not be known for several days. "I believe that when the counting is finalised I will on behalf of the Australian Labor Party again be in a position to form a Labor government, the fourth Hawke Labor government," he said.

Conservative opposition leader Andrew Peacock also expressed confidence that the final verdict would go his way. "I believe we will shortly be in a position to form a government," he said, adding that the definitive result would not be known for several days. "There is clearly a massive swing to us," he said. "But unfortunately the ultimate outcome is in the balance."

The prime minister told a Melbourne news conference that in an "absolutely worst case scenario" Labor and the Conservative coalition would have 73 seats each in the House of Representatives with two going to independents. But Mr. Hawke cited at least five other seats where Labor had a good chance and said "we are quite confident we will pick up at least one of those."

Labor held 85 seats in the old parliament to 63 for Andrew Peacock's opposition coalition.

Speaking more than six hours after the close of polling in Australia's eastern states, Mr. Hawke said the elections were the tightest since 1961 when Robert Menzies' Liberals won by two seats.

Mr. Hawke, 60, already Labor's longest-serving prime minister, said the Australian people had sent a message to Canberra. "The people have told us, 'Look, we don't like having to be hurt by high interest rates,'" Mr. Hawke said. "I know that in the last three years there have been tough times. Things have had to be done that have given me no pleasure at all. But I thank the Australian people for having—albeit by a slender majority—having expressed their understanding that we have had their best interests at heart."

He pledged his fourth government would make every effort to fulfill its campaign promises and work to ensure Australia's prosperity.

Mr. Peacock, 51, said he was optimistic the swing against Labor would translate into the Conservatives winning power. "It's probably the second worst primary vote nationally by Labor in its history," he said. "I believe we are in with a very decent chance and I look forward to turning Australia around for you all in a couple of weeks time," he said.



### Peacock Sees Hung Parliament

BK2503052490 Melbourne Overseas Service in English  
0500 GMT 25 Mar 90

[Text] The leader of the opposition in Australia, Mr. Andrew Peacock, has conceded that an opposition victory is the least likely outcome for the country's federal elections held yesterday.

Speaking in Melbourne, the Liberal leader said the feared hung Parliament was the most likely result. However, Mr. Peacock said an opposition victory was still a possibility and he would call a meeting of the opposition leadership tomorrow and a shadow cabinet meeting later in the week to prepare for government.

Meanwhile, the prime minister, Mr. Bob Hawke, who is acting in a caretaker role until the results become clear later in the week, says he believes Labor will be able to form a government. Mr. Hawke, who suffered a six-percent swing against his Labor government, said he was willing to hold discussions with independent candidates who looked likely to pick up two seats in Parliament and may hold the balance of power.

One of the independents, Mr. (Ted Neck), the new independent member from North Sydney, says he will support whichever side of politics best accommodate his environmental [word indistinct].

Mr Hawke said he believes he can have what he calls a civilized relationship with the independents and he is not concerned about a possible adverse reaction to the uncertain election results on the financial markets.

### Conservative Merger 'Imperative'

BK2603014490 Hong Kong AFP in English 0137 GMT  
26 Mar 90

[By Ian Pedley]

[Text] Sydney, March 26 (AFP)—Momentum is building for a merger of Australia's conservative forces following the rural-based National Party's wipeout in Saturday's [24 March] elections. Opposition leader Andrew Peacock has left the possibility open, saying Sunday that amalgamation with his Liberal Party was "always a point for discussion."

Many liberals are blaming the nationals' poor showing for the conservatives probably having failed to win back government from the Labor Party after the closest elections in 30 years.

The nationals, junior partners in a traditional coalition with the city-based liberals, were badly burned in the polls. They have almost certainly lost their parliamentary leader Charles Blunt, who is on the ropes in his northern New South Wales seat.

At least two of their seven Senate seats are gone, along with up to five of their 18 seats in the 148-seat House of Representatives. These include two likely losses in

Queensland, where at the state level they surrendered government last December after 33 years in power.

Newly elected Liberal MP [member of Parliament] Ian McLachlan, tipped as a future conservative leader, said Sunday a merger was inevitable. "I've agreed with that idea for a long, long time," the former National Farmers' Federation president said. "But it's not something the Liberal Party can promote," he said. "It's something the National Party has to ask for. It has to want to do it."

Sir Joh Bjelke-Petersen, the arch-conservative former premier of Queensland, called for the formation of a new conservative party but said it must have the right people to run it. "There is no way in the world the National Party can resurrect itself with these people still there," said Sir Joh, still bitter at the way the party removed him after 19 years as state premier.

The nationals' have taken a severe battering over corruption issues in both Queensland and New South Wales.

Anti-nuclear activist Helen Caldicott, an independent poised to win Mr. Blunt's seat, attributed her success partly to an image of corruption that has now tainted all national members. Mr. Blunt, who won the national leadership in a party coup last year, was not helped by his near anonymity on the Australian political scene, unlike his hard-nosed predecessor Ian Sinclair.

By tradition the nationals provide the deputy leader of the conservative coalition, and in government the deputy prime minister.

Prime Minister Bob Hawke, who looks certain to lead labor into a record fourth term, sees this cosy conservative arrangement as one that could soon change. Mr. Hawke predicted Sunday that once the dust from the elections has settled the opposition could finish up with Liberal Shadow Treasurer John Hewson as leader and liberal Ian McLachlan as his deputy.

Queensland's labor premier, Wayne Goss, said the nationals were a spent force that must go back to their old "country party" roots and get rid of their old guard hierarchy. "The nationals have to take a look at themselves and unless they have a rethink they could go completely out the back door," he said.

Victorian Liberal President Michael Kroger, jubilant after his party won up to nine seats from labor in the southern state, said a merger would enable the conservatives to build on that success.

"I'll stick my neck out and make myself very unpopular in some circles by saying that the Liberal Party and the National Party should merge," he said.

Andrew Hay, spokesman for the New Right Movement, said the conservative parties should have polled better on Saturday given Australia's economic circumstances.



"This election points to the absolute imperative of developing a single and united conservative party," he said.

### **Haines Fails in House Seat Bid**

*BK2503075090 Melbourne Overseas Service in English  
0500 GMT 25 Mar 90*

[Text] The leader of the Australian Democrat Party, Mrs. Janine Haines, has said she will retire from politics following her failure to enter the House of Representatives in yesterday's general election. Mrs. Haines, who retired from Senate to contest the Lower House seat of Kingston in South Australia, said she was disappointed at the result in which the sitting Labor Party member, Mr. Gordon Bilney, retained the seat.

However, she said she was pleased with the showing of the Democrats in the election. The party has also retained the balance of power in the Senate where it has six seats.

In yesterday's poll, 40 in the 76 Senate seats were contested.

Another senator who failed to make the transition to the House of Representatives is Mr. John Stone, the opposition finance spokesman who sought unsuccessfully to win the Queensland seat of Fairfax.

Commentators say the election was strongly influenced by regional factors—among them dissatisfaction over financial scandals affecting the state Labor Government in Victoria.

In New South Wales, the National Party seats of (Peach) and Richmond could go to Labor, while in Queensland the Liberal Party has lost Moreton to Labor and the National Party seat of Kennedy could go the same way.

A feature of the poll has been the 12 percent drop in support for the Nationals in Queensland.

In South Australia, there is a possibility in Labor picking up the Liberal Party seat of Adelaide, but in turn losing the seat of Hawker.

In Tasmania, where the government had hoped to do better, the situation is expected to remain unchanged.

The counting of votes is to resume tomorrow, and it may be some days before a clear result to the closest Australian general election since 1961 is known.

### **Five Marginal Seats Hold Key**

*BK2603070290 Melbourne Overseas Service in English  
0500 GMT 26 Mar 90*

[Text] Continuous vote counting continues around Australia today to try to determine the outcome of Saturday's [24 March] cliff-hanger federal elections. The prime minister, Mr. Bob Hawke, says he is sure the final outcome will give Labor government again, but the opposition leader, Mr. Andrew Peacock, has not conceded defeat.

While Mr. Peacock has said (he regarded) an opposition victory as the least likely result, he has called a Liberal Party leadership meeting to continue planning for the possibility of a Liberal-National Party coalition government.

The final result is being determined in five marginal seats in New South Wales, Queensland, and Western Australia.

At present, Labor has 73 seats and needs two more to have a majority in the 148-seat House of Representatives. The coalition has 69 seats and one is held by an independent. The Senate is still likely to be influenced by the Democrats Party holding the balance of power.

Meanwhile in Victoria, where Labor lost nine seats, it is reported that there could be a challenge to the state premier, Mr. John Cain, for his [words indistinct] state government affecting the federal result. Radio Australia's Melbourne office says there is talk of a challenge to the premier or at least a possible ministerial reshuffle.

Labor held or gained ground in all other states.

The junior opposition partner, the National Party, has been hard hit with the almost certain loss of its leader, Mr. Charles Blunt, in New South Wales and the defeat of its Senate leader, Mr. John Stone, who failed to win a seat in the House of Representatives.

The Democrats leader, Mrs. Janine Haines, also failed to make transition from the Senate to the House and said she will leave politics.